THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 15. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

GUBERNATORIAL.

THE INAUGURATION.

John W. Geary Installed as Governor of Pennsylvania for His Second Term.

The Inaugural Address in Full—The Ceremonies Attending the Event.

The Harrisburg Firemen Leave the Procession Because There is a "Nigger" in the Line.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—To-day being the time fixed by law for the installation of the Governor elect, the ceremonies attending the second inauguration of Governor Geary have been the occasion of an unusual flutter in our permanent population, as well as of an unusual increase in the number of visitors to the capital.

The trains which arrived in the city last night and this morning were crowded with patriotic and curious citizens from all sections of the State, the arrivals being principally of military and firemen's organizations and political clubs having a permanent organization or gotten up specially for the occasion. From an early hour this morning the streets have presented a lively spectacle, and the entire city has entered into the celebration of the great event of the day with all the ardor of the American people.

The Grand Procession

was the principal and most attractive feature of the affair. The different organizations which had been allotted places in the line assembled, according to the instructions issued yesterday afternoon by the Grand Marshal, in the following order, and at the places named:—

Chief and Detachment of Police of the city of Harrisburg.

Grand Marshal—Thomas J. Jordan.

Special Aids—General Edward C. Williams and Major Harry Buehler.

Aids to Grand Marshal—Colonel Edward G. Savage, Colonel David H. Kimmel, Captain Edward B. Watts, and Major George H. Morgan.

First Division.

Marshal—Colonel W. W. Jennings.

Assistant Marshals—Major James Woodall and Major Andrew J. Krause.

Major-General C. M. Prevost commanding Division.

Adjutant-General James Starr, Major R. R. Smith, Judge Advocate, Major N. B. Dickson, Major R. B. Brinton, Division Quartermaster, Major Samuel Lewis, Major Joseph F. Tobias, Major Henry P. Muirheid.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General J. W. Hoffman commanding.

Regiment National Guard, Philadelphia, Lieut.-Col. Harmanus Neff; Hay Veteran Zouaves, Capt. R. C. Ivory commanding; York Zouaves, Capt. A. C. Stieg; First City Zouaves, Capt. J. W. Awl, commanding; Hazelton Zouaves, Capt. D. C. Swank; Liberty Zouaves, Capt. Rosenstock.

Second Brigade.—Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Baxter, commanding.

Regiment Philadelphia Fire Zouaves. Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding; Frankford Fire Zouaves, Captain W. W. Stokes commanding; Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Barnhart; Middletown Zouaves, Captain W. H. Duhling; Worth Infantry, York, Captain Samuel C. Ilginfritz; Excelsior Reserves, Colonel French, a colored organization.

This division formed on Market street, right resting on Market Square, facing east.

Second Division.

Marshal—David McCormick.

Assistant Marshals—Captain Harry B. Waltman and Major W. H. Egle.

The Governor elect, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Heads of Departments.

Third Division.

Marshal—D. J. Unger.

The Scott Legion, the Soldiers of 1812, Officers of the United States Army, Officers and Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, Officers and Soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and wounded soldiers of the late war, met at the State Capital Hotel.

Fourth Division.

Marshal—Major Harry F. Shaffer.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Members of the Bar, the Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, President and members of the City Council, the clergy of the city and other places, the State and county officers, members of the press and other invited guests, met at the Jones House at 10 o'clock, where carriages were in waiting.

Fifth Division.

Marshal—Major T. D. Greenawalt.

Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Lodges, Odd Fellows, Druids, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Good Templars, American Mechanics, Junior Sons of America, Steuben Bund, the Hebrew Society, and all other civic societies, citizens in carriages and on horseback, and all citizens on foot, formed on North Fourth street, right resting on Market.

Sixth Division.

Marshal—W. K. Verbeke.

Friendship Fire Company.
Good-will Engine Company, of Philadelphia.
Hope Fire Company.
Citizen Fire Company.

Seventh Division.

Marshal—G. L. Bruin.

Washington Hose Company.
Good Will Hose Company, of Philadelphia.
Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company.
Paxton Fire Company.
Good Will Fire Company.
Lochiel Fire Company.

On the Move.

At 11 o'clock the procession started over the following route:—

The procession marched down Second to Paxton, out Paxton to Front, up Front to Chesnut, out Chesnut to Fourth, up Fourth to Market, out Market to Third, up Third to Walnut, out Walnut to Second, up Second to Pine, out Pine to Front, up Front to State, and up State to the Capitol, where the ceremonies of inauguration were to take place.

During the moving of the procession a salute was fired from Capitol Hill and continued until the procession reached the Capitol. The firing began at 11 o'clock, and the head of the column moved with the first gun.

The "Nigger" Makes Trouble.

A negro regiment, called the Excelsior Reserves, of Philadelphia, having been assigned a place in the line, it was reported early this morning that if the negroes took part a large number, or perhaps all, of the Harrisburg fire companies would leave the line. There was much excitement in consequence, and the developments were anxiously looked for.

When the procession had gone over a portion of the prescribed route, and had reached Market Square, the Friendship Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Harrisburg, left the line and went home. There were some manifestations of both applause and disapprobation among the spectators. The Friendship is largely composed of Democratic members.

After the Friendship company left the line all the other fire companies of Harrisburg followed their example. It was reported at first that the Philadelphia fire companies also left the line, but it turned out that only the Harrisburg companies did so, while the Philadelphians remained and completed the entire route.

The Inaugural Ceremonies

transpired in front of the Capitol building, as usual, and were commenced as soon as the procession reached this point and was satisfactorily arranged. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor Geary delivered the following

Inaugural Address.

Fellow-citizens:—Having been honored a second time by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and of this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning, and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizen of this Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and therefore unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never-failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the Government has triumphantly established its ability successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields and blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace has restored our people to their homes and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the Far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative, to my constituents, and, considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself to refer them to the documents indicated for an outline of the general policy which is intended as a guide for the incoming administration, rather than encumber this address or unnecessarily delay this audience with their repetition. I have no new pledges to make, but confidently refer to the record of my past life as evidence at least of my zeal and devotion to the best interests of my State and country and for the rectitude of my intentions. And although the ability which I bring to the discharge of such high duties may be limited, I shall confidently rely upon the kind indulgence of my fellow-citizens and upon a conscientious effort to uphold unblemished, and transmit untarnished to my successor in office and to posterity, the fair fame and good name of our magnificent old Commonwealth.

Difficulties of no ordinary character constantly surround the Executive officer in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him, concerning each of which there may be conflicting opinions. It being, therefore, impossible to satisfy all, his only safeguard is to adopt and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance, which have been sanctioned by wisdom and experience, and resulted in the rapid growth and prosperity of our institutions, and the liberty and happiness of our people.

The Constitution vests "the supreme Executive power" of the State in the Governor, and directs that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme earthly authority recognized by us, therefore, is the law—the rightfully determined will of the people. "No citizen is so exalted as to be above, and none so low as to be beneath, its power." The Executive is as much the subject of the laws of the State as the humblest individual within its borders. In pursuance of these principles, and in the execution of the laws, I have endeavored, during my term of office, faithfully to discharge every official duty with a full reference to my sworn obligation, and as I shall answer at the last great day.

It should be our earnest effort to faithfully discharge all our obligations and responsibilities, both as citizens and magistrates. We should cease to tolerate anything as "politically right that is morally wrong," and actively proscribe the corruption which too frequently marks the administration of public affairs—an evil to which attention cannot too frequently or too forcibly be invited. No sign more certainly indicates the downfall of free institutions than the indifference of the people to the moral depravity of those in authority. All history warns us to hold to our integrity as we value our national existence. Forcibly impressed with these ideas, I call upon all legislators, and upon all other good citizens, and especially upon the conductors of the public press—the ever faithful sentinels of a free people—to aid in giving that tone to public sentiment which shall purify our State, and relieve her from the reproach of even countenancing those who would make a traffic of their offices in violation of their obligations. Look to it well and closely, fellow-citizens, and begin at once to teach your servants that the "public will" must be obeyed, and that the "public weal" is the first object to be attained in a free government. If you permit speculators to enrich themselves out of the public treasury, and at the same time to corrupt the law-making branch of the Government, you pave the way to anarchy, you set the example which tempts to crime, and offer to the world an evidence, most conclusive, that self-government is a failure.

Owing to the many efforts made on the part of free traders for the abolishment of the natural and wholesome protection now afforded to our home industry and to labor, I consider it a subject which claims a portion of our time and attention. If our natural industry and natural productions, represented by thousands of factories, mines, and other sources of labor, are to be preserved, there should be no reduction of duties which shall enable the underpaid and overworked population of the Old World to flood our States with the product of their mines and workshops at the cost of our destruction. The articles thus admitted would undersell the products of our artisans at our very doors, and our factories would be closed, as heretofore, by similar causes. This will throw out of employment thousands of industrious men, and entail ruin upon them and their families, merely for the benefit and aggrandizement of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. As soon as our industrial arms are paralyzed and competition is destroyed, the monopolist can command his own price, and it is thus clear that the policy of free-trade can never permanently benefit any country that will sanction its adoption. Impelled by every feeling of interest, humanity, and justice for our artisans and laborers, we should unhesitatingly set our faces against this heresy. We should, therefore, not only earnestly legislate for the benefit of capital, but for the toiling sons and daughters of our country. It should be our constant effort to improve their social condition, to advance their intellectual status, and above all to shield them from the destitution which is threatened by the enemies of protection to our industrial pursuits.

In my several messages to the Legislature I have taken occasion to refer to a subject which I regard as of paramount importance to the prosperity and even the stability of our Government. No nation can long exist that attempts to violate any of its obligations. The most prominent among these is the faithful payment of all its indebtedness. No good reason can be given for the repudiation of a single farthing. I said in my message of January, 1868, "The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity, and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured." In my message of 1869 I called attention to the same subject in these words:—"The voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to the letter and spirit of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor must and shall be preserved." These sentiments, so clearly expressed, I have taken frequent occasion to reiterate, and it affords me great satisfaction to observe that many who have heretofore been hostile to or silent on this most important subject, are becoming warm in their advocacy of the principles here enunciated.

Those who saved this Government from the destruction designed by treason, are they who will perpetuate it as a blessing for future generations. All that is asked of the people is to strengthen and uphold the hands of the men who have been called to do the work of reconstruction, and when that work is finished in the spirit in which it has been begun by the present National administration, we will have a Government and a country mighty in their munificence, glorious in their prosperity.

The preservation of the peace and quiet of our country, maintaining unsullied our national honor, and the harmony of the Union, are among our highest duties. Let us encourage every branch of home industry, advance the true interests of moral, physical, and intellectual labor, and reaching forward to the prize of the manifest destiny of our glorious Commonwealth, we may hope for her increasing prosperity, and, above all, for the smiles of an approving Providence.

I earnestly invoke a continuance of the blessings and favors which we, as a people, have long enjoyed, that Pennsylvania may be ever ready to extend her sympathies to those struggling for liberty, to succor the helpless exile, and be an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed; and thus forever identify herself with the cause of equal rights and with the interests of universal freedom, justice, and humanity. Then can we with truth and pride proclaim, "Long live the Commonwealth," whose guiding principles are found in the motto of our State, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

Upon the termination of the ceremonies of inauguration at the Capitol the Governor was escorted to his residence by the Chief Marshal and his aids, and the procession was dismissed. A national salute was fired from the Capitol.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Mace-Allen Contest—The Articles Signed—Mr. Allen Greater with His Fists Than with the Pen.

The articles in the Mace-Allen prize fight were signed at the *Clipper* office in New York yesterday, by Jim Mace in person for himself, and by Frank Burns on behalf of Tom Allen. The articles stipulate that the fight shall be for $2500 and the championship of America, and shall take place within fifty miles of New Orleans. The fight has been fixed to come off on the 10th of next May, the conditions being that in case either party fails to be on the ground between the hours of 7 and 12 A. M. he shall forfeit the stakes. Arrest of either of the contestants by the police shall under no circumstances form a reason for non-forfeiture of the stakes.

On the 13th inst. Allen wrote the following letter to Frank Burns:—

SAINT LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Dear friend, if Mace Signes the articles send word by telagraph. Your Humbel Servant
TOM ALLEN
417, Washington Ave
TOM ALLEN Champion.

The following letter, written on the previous day, shows that Allen is confident of his ability to vanquish the English champion. The letter is given literally:—

SAINT LOUIS, Jan 13th 1870.—Dear Friend—I received your esteemed letter hoping that you and your family are in good health I want you to go the *Clipper* office and see that Mace signs the articles that I have sent I am sure to lick the man he is ten years older than me and fourteen pounds lighter and two inches shorter and he knows no more than me and never fought a cleaver man before Joe Goss is a piece of wood if I had not have been crippled I should have won and very easy to and then I was heavy.—I am
ALLEN
Champion of America

and you bet I can keep that tiket.

Mace, since the signing of articles, has been quiet and reticent, but expresses, nevertheless, his confidence in his ability to vanquish Allen. Mace feels particularly confident in his own superior science and pugilistic experience, and says that though a smaller and lighter man than Allen, he will make him (Allen) regret his temerity in challenging one who came here without any intention of entering the ring. The match is the all engrossing topic of conversation in sporting circles.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Tremendous Storm in the West—Destructive Fire in Indianapolis—The Peabody Ceremonials.

A Man on Trial for Counterfeiting Commits Suicide—Unveiling of the Statue of Gen. Greene at Washington.

FROM THE WEST.

Illinois Institution for the Blind.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 18.—A circular from Superintendent Rhoads, of the Illinois Institution for the Blind, states that the new wing of that institution is finished, and will be ready for admission of pupils on the 26th inst.

The recent thunder storm was the heaviest ever known here.

Fatal Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PEORIA Ill., Jan. 18.—John Murphy was run over by a train of the Illinois Central and instantly killed, his head being severed from his body.

The Constitutional Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday received an announcement of the death of W. H. Patterson, a delegate from Kankakee, and the customary resolutions of respect were passed, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

Railway Extension

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A party of railroad and newspaper men left here yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the direct route from Chicago to Omaha, via C., B. and Q. and Burlington Missouri Railroads.

Conflagration in Indianapolis—Opera House Burned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The fire last night consumed Morrison's Opera Hall block, including the Opera Hall, involving a loss of $300,000. The fire was still burning this morning, and no water to check it. The insurance will reach about $200,000, of which about one-half is in New York companies.

Child Burned to Death—Suicide of a Counterfeiter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—On Sunday night a two year old child was burned in a tenement house. The mother, Mrs. McMahon, while on a spree, locked the child in a room, and its clothing caught fire from the stove, burning it to death.

Andrew S. Bevis, on trial for passing counterfeit $20 greenbacks, committed suicide yesterday by drowning.

Billiards—The Storm—Earthquake Shock.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The match game of billiards for the American championship and diamond cue between Deery and Rudolph will probably be played here. The game for the Ohio championship will be played here on Feb. 22 between James Williamson and Joseph Casper.

The heavy rain storm overflowed the lower part of the city, driving people from their homes. In some instances the water rose to the second stories. The railroad bridge on the Little Miami Road at Haveland was washed away. The river is higher now than for several years.

One of the walls of the Third Presbyterian church in Dayton and the steeple of the Miami City church were blown down.

The Atlantic and Great Western train from Chicago was delayed by a land slide near Dayton. The flood was general throughout Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

A member of the Ohio Senate, from Lancaster, reports that yesterday, at 4 P. M., an earthquake shock was felt in that city, and seventeen panes of glass broken in Colonel Best's house by the vibration. Other houses were similarly affected.

Furious Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—Reports from Glasgow Junction, Ky., says that every house between there and Cave City, six miles distant, is blown down, and twenty lives were lost.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The message from the Governor communicating the reconsideration and rejection by the New York Legislature of the fifteenth amendment was received by the House of Representatives amid irresistible demonstrations of applause.

The Board of Trade have appointed a committee to aid in furthering the projected Louisville and Sandusky Railroad.

Discussion of the Tariff Question.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A public discussion on the tariff question took place to-night in Masonic Hall. The meeting was large, embracing all classes, including many of the most intelligent and prominent gentlemen of this city. Speeches were made by Hon. John Hogan, Colonel Coleman, E. W. Fox, Hon. Daniel Morrison; S. R. Shercock, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. Chauncey J. Filley; George S. Stebbins, of Detroit; and Colonel J. Grosberner, editor of the *Democrat*.

The speeches were equally divided between protectionists and anti-protectionists. A very deep interest was manifested by the audience.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi.

A private despatch from Helena, Ark., says the steamer Lizzie Gill, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, sunk yesterday at Scrub Grass Bend in twelve feet of water. The stock and deck freights were saved.

The St. Louis Fallen Building Disaster.

The Grand Jury to-day ignored the bill against George J. Barrett, architect and associate constructor of the building at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, which fell a few weeks ago and killed and wounded several persons, and against whom the Coroner's jury brought a charge of manslaughter.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hudson Navigation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 18.—The weather has been extremely mild for the past four days. Last night a dense fog was succeeded by a rain storm, with thunder and lightning. The river is open to Albany, for the fourth time this season.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

Judge Talcott yesterday declined to hear a motion to set aside the judgment of Judge Smith in favor of the Ramsey directors of the Susquehanna Railroad. He decided that the motion was improperly noticed, and ordered it to be heard at a special term on the 31st instant, in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Lorenzo Thomas' Report.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—General Lorenzo Thomas is now closing his report on national cemeteries as they stood in 1869, many of them which were then incomplete now being finished. It was the General's wish to complete his report after the cemeteries were in all respects complete, but the act of Congress retiring military officers forbids their being placed on duty, so that the country will be deprived of a most interesting public document, except in an imperfect form.

The Congressional Printing.

General Negley, of Pennsylvania, will report from his committee in favor of a bill making the office of Congressional Printer one to be chosen by the two houses of Congress, instead of by the Senate, as is now the case. The Senate will undoubtedly defeat the bill, and thus end the matter.

Unveiling of a Statue.

H. K. Browne, the sculptor, will to-day unveil, in the old Hall of Representatives, the statue of General Greene, of Rhode Island, recently finished by him in Newburg, New York. The statue is a present from Rhode Island to the General Government, in answer to an invitation of Congress to the States for each of them to present the Government a statue of one of its great men to be put up in the old Hall of Representatives, and make it a national gallery of sculpture.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Trial Trip of a United States Steamer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The United States steamer Alaska proceeded on her trial trip this morning. At its termination she will go to the North Pacific, under Admiral Rogers. Captain Shufeldt, of the Miantonomah, thinks the Peabody fleet will arrive off this coast between the 25th and 28th inst.

The Peabody Ceremonial.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported that Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, will pronounce the funeral oration at Portland on the second day after the arrival of the Peabody funeral fleet, which will be due on the 28th inst.

The United States double-turretted monitors Terror and Miantonomah will sail from here to-day to join the funeral fleet and escort it into Portland.

Admiral Farragut will not join the monitors here, but will proceed to Portland by rail and take charge of the imposing naval ceremonies attendant upon the disembarkation and transfer of the remains. The body will be received by the Governor, Legislature and military authorities, a committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, a committee from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a committee of the Boston city government, the Massachusetts Legislature, and committees from other New England Legislatures and city governments.

The escort on the funeral train from Portland to Peabody, consisting of representatives from almost every department of public service, together with invited guests, will fill some forty cars. It is intended that the ceremonies shall eclipse anything of the kind heretofore known.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 85¾; of 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84⅝. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 102; Great Western, 26½.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 73f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 7s. 9d.; peas, 39s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. 75c. At Bremen petroleum closed firm yesterday at 7 thalers; at Hamburg, the market closed firm yesterday at 15 marcs banco 6 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. @9s. 1d. for California white; 7s. 8d. @7s. 9d. for red Western, and 8s. 6d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 27,500 quarters, all American. Corn, 27s. 6d. Peas, 34s. Oats, 2s. 6d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 115¼; do. 1865, do., 115¾; do. do., new, 114½; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 112¼; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 53; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93½; Erie, 23; Reading, 94¾; Adams' Express, 62¼; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾. Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Sharswood and Williams.

The Delaware and Chester counties lists are before the court to-day, the contested elections not being called. It is not known when these important cases will be taken up, country cases being now in order until February.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The case of Jermon vs. Rhoads and Coughlin, before reported, is still on trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Redmond vs. The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. An action to recover on a policy for the destruction by fire of a distillery at Seventeenth and Christian streets, on the night of June 15, 1868. Before reported. The defense alleged that the plaintiff had not taken out a complete policy, but had only a receipt for the money paid, which he was to hold until an examination of the property could be made in order to ascertain whether it was proper for insurance; the person charged with this examination called at the premises one day, but found them locked, and on the following night the fire occurred. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

A detachment of the Forty Thieves were in the dock this morning, charged with highway robbery, but they were brought up by mistake, their trial not being fixed for to-day.

John Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a bundle of brooms from a grocery store at Twelfth and Melon streets, having been seen to steal them on Saturday, the 8th inst.

Wm. J. Cunningham was convicted of larceny. Although able to work and support himself, he remained with his widowed mother and compelled her to provide for him until she was reduced, and then he resorted to stealing the clothing of persons who were boarding with her.

Thomas Lafferty was convicted of committing a drunken assault and battery upon his wife.

James Watson was convicted of the larceny of a brass bell. He went to a lady's house in Orianna street, and said he wanted to examine the bell; and she, supposing he had some authority, allowed him to do so, and went into another part of the house, but when she returned both man and bell were gone.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

William H. Whitaker vs. J. Rodney King. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $194 93.

William A. Jones vs. J. Rodney King & Co. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, $131 96.

Jacob Herman vs. Levi & Schapperkatter. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, $220 68.

John Beiswanger vs. Levi & Schapperkatter. An action to recover rent in arrear. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1870.

The banks give a strong statement for the past week, taking it all in all, though they have suffered a loss of $100,147 in specie reserve. On the other hand, however, the deposits have increased $656,270. The loans have expanded in fair proportion with the increased loanable funds, the improvement being $618,041. All the features of this report indicate a growing ease in the money market. There is a slight increase in the demand for money, as compared with yesterday, but it is still exceptionally light and rates are moderately easy, but without quotable change.

Gold is dull in this market, but strong, opening at 121⅞, and closing at 121¾, at noon.

Government bonds were dull, but prices show a slight advance on yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market was quiet, but prices show some improvement. City loans were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¼@100⅜. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet, selling as high as 47⅛ cash; Pennsylvania Railroad advanced to 56¾. Sales of Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41¾; Minehill Railroad at 51½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 58.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Sales of Commerce at 64; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 117; and North America at 223.

Miscellaneous stocks were overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s 2d m	96¼	4¼ sh Far & M Bk	117
$1000 Phil & E 7s	84¾	100 sh Penna R.	56¾
$400 Leh R 6s	89¼	16 do	56¾
$2000 Leh gold L	92¼	2 do	56¾
$6000 Morris Cl 1stm	70	22 do	56¾
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s	97¼	25 sh Lit Sch R	51¼
$400 City 6s, New	100¾	55 sh Minehill	51¾
$300 do	100¼	25 sh Leh Val	63
10 sh Bk of Com'ce	63	6 sh W Jersey R	65¼
10 do	63¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do., 1864, 115¼@115½; do., 1865, 115¼@115½; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 112¼@112¾; Cur. 6s, 109¾@110, Gold, 121¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	121⅛	11·00 A. M.	121⅛
10·10 "	121⅛	11·24 "	121⅛
10·40 "	121⅛	11·30 "	121⅛
10·42 "	121⅛	12 M.	121⅛
10·45 "	121⅛		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was, on the whole, steady, but extremely dull, and 'bulls' and 'bears' alike vainly scanned the domestic and foreign political horizon for pretexts with which to start the premium out of its lethargy. The extreme fluctuation was only one-quarter of one per cent.—namely, from 121⅜ to 121¾, the latter being the opening and the closing quotation. Holders of gold paid from six per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold to have their balances carried.

"Borrowers on call with pledge of Government bonds were accommodated yesterday at five to six per cent., and the stock houses were generally supplied at six per cent. Discounts were easier, but without important change in rates. Foreign exchange was quiet at 108¾@108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days, and 109¾@109¾ for sight sterling. A petition has been circulated among some of the brokers to-day, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to propose to Congress a plan of legislation by which the legal-tenders may be redeemed with bonds bearing 3·65 per cent. per annum interest. But the project is so illogical in proposing to convert non-interest bearing obligations into an interest-bearing debt that it has few chances even of consideration. The petition is addressed to Secretary Boutwell, and reads as follows:—

"'In view of the fact that there is no opportunity offered to the public, at the present time, for converting the non-interest bearing promises of the Government into its interest bearing obligations, except by purchasing United States bonds on the open market at a premium, the undersigned respectfully request the honorable Secretary to submit for the consideration of the present Congress a plan for the redemption or conversion of the present legal-tender notes, by issuing therefor (at the option of the holder) bonds of the denomination of $1000 and its multiple, to be made payable on demand, in the said legal-tender notes, which shall be held for the purpose of such reconversion; the bonds to bear interest at the rate of three and six-tenths one-hundredths per cent. per annum. And also that permission be granted to the national banks to count said bonds in the reserve required to be kept by law.'

"The Government market opened weak, in sympathy with the weaker tone of the gold market and in response to a fractional decline in London. But it seemed as if large orders had been communicated to buy under 114 for the 67's and corresponding rates for the other issues, the effect of which was to finally advance the list from a quarter to a half per cent on the lowest prices of the forenoon."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—The demand for flour is limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels, in lots, at $4 25@4 50 for superfine; $4 50@4 87½ for extras; $5@6 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 75@6 25; and fancy brands at $6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5 per bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1 22@1 25. Rye is steady at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of 9000 bushels new yellow at 84@86c., according to quality. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania at 55@57c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is lower; sales of 340 bushels at $7 75@8 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 37½ to $3 75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 22@$2 25.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 99 cents for wood and iron-bound kegs.

—The Richmond *Whig* regards the national capital moving project with sublime indifference. It says it is not aware that the nearness of Washington has ever been of benefit to Virginia, morally, politically, or materially, and that if the bauble has charms for the great West, it can take it.

—Since 1807 a family of owls have occupied an old sycamore tree, near Burlington, N. J. They have been protected by the owner of the land on which it stands, and each night at dark the paternal owl pays a visit to his benefactor, perching himself on a tree near the house, and giving forth melodious notes of gratitude.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

KEY WEST, Jan. 18.—The schr Joseph Long, from Kingston, Ja., for New York, has arrived here, leaking very badly, and will have to discharge her cargo of coffee.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....50 | 2 P. M.....48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Above Marcus Hook, passed a barm. brig, name unknown, at anchor, bound up.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. barque Meridian, Lenz, 43 days from Bremerhaven, with mdse. to Harries & Co.

Br. brig James Cofflil, ——, from Sombrero, with guano to C. C. Van Horn.

BELOW.

Barque Mexican, from Liverpool; schrs Queen of the West, from Cardenas; and James M. Flanagan, from do.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Albert, Maxwell, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 14th inst. lat. 36 20, long. 74.

Schr Archer Rowen, Dablaw, hence, at Cardenas 7th instant.

Schr Katahdin, Smith, hence for St. John, N. B., put in to Boston 15th inst., for a harbor.

Schr L. S. Leverich, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schrs Ocean Wave, B

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Charleston News.

The Orangeburg *News* says emphatically that where farmers do not get what hands they want this year "'tis their own fault." Much land has been sold to colored men, who are building and settling upon it, but this does not hinder farmers from contracting with these very men. A gentleman in the county has rented lands to families all around him. The men of these families are to work in his contract for one-third, as heretofore. The women are allowed to work the land rented to the family, the owner having a lien on their crop for the payment of the rent. The owner, also, by the terms of the contract, at certain times can call on all the hands at so much per day to work in his crop. This farmer always has as many hands as he wants. By this arrangement, says our contemporary, the colored man has his home, his family working for him and for themselves. The owner of the land has hands for all the land he wants to plant for himself, and the rest of it is rented out to good paying tenants. Now, even suppose the land is sold, instead of rented, to these families, the same plan can operate, and the same security is given for hands for the planter, and a lien secures the payment for the purchase of the land. And this latter is better, inasmuch as the security to both is permanent and not temporary, for one year. The colored man is settled and happy, and the planter has hands around him ready at his command. Mutual forbearance and kindnesses on either side will secure contentment and prosperity to both. The colored man is not avaricious—he is satisfied with comfort. By this means he realizes the wish of his heart—to have a home. He is elevated as a man and a laborer. He has every inducement to be honest as a man and industrious as a laborer. He is rendered contented and happy. It takes very little to make him happy, and he has a right to be happy. Without some such plan as this, the same difficulty will arise each year for hands. And it will increase every year, for the colored man is resolved to have a home and a start in life.

These calm and sensible words are well worthy of general consideration. Colored labor is the only labor that we can command; colored people have the political control of the State. Surely, then, it is wiser to make the colored men our friends and fellow-laborers in a common cause, than to aggravate the distrust and dislike which are already too bitter and too deep for the good of our State and people.

MARS ON THE PLATFORM.

From the N. Y. World.

It is our duty to present to the attention of the reader Major-General S. B. Roberts, and to solicit for him major-general admiration as an author and an orator. Of his feats of arms we know little, for there is less than little worth knowing; of his vocal range and volume we are left to surmise; of his literary capacity, a small green pamphlet, nine inches one way by six the other, and containing nineteen pages of plunging panegyric, which has come into our possession, enables us to form a judgment. Its purpose is to set forth the services and characteristics of General Grant, and the title-page informs us that it was delivered before the faculty and students of Yale College in 1865, and that the Legislature of Connecticut, jealous of the academic monopoly of so much eloquence, by unanimous petition, backed up by the tears of the speaker and by the prayers of the chaplain and the clamorous solicitation of the local clergy, procured its repetition before them during the year ensuing. Since then its melodious cadences have slept in silence—unless the author may now and then have hummed or whistled them on dress-parade—until the appearance of the pamphlet we have referred to. The General was not content to live merely in the transient memories of undergraduates and the muddled reminiscences of rustic legislators. He invokes a wide audience. His ambition is not unreasonable, and we will help him to its realization.

The bees, it is said, swarmed about the mellifluous lips of Plato before he was swaddled, and their hum and honey prefigured the music and sweetness which in after time should flow from the lips aforesaid. What insects may have clustered about the infant aperture of the Major-General it is not easy to conjecture. Perhaps they were blue-bottles. They make a good deal of noise of a confused and incoherent character, and these qualities exactly prefigure the qualities of the General's eloquence. It is very resounding, and very long, and very incomprehensible. Like the idol-breakers of the Crusades, the orator strews his way with broken images: cracked figures of speech, mutilated tropes, and all the *disjecta membra* of a savage verbal iconoclast. He is the centre of a stupendous system of meteoric adjectives, which decline to swing in regular rhetorical orbits, but flame in erratic parabolas and wide semi-circles, plunging into each other now and then, and issuing in general conflagration. We have employed a good many figures of speech in shadowing forth some of the characteristics of the General's style, but our excuse must be that ordinary language is not adequate to the purpose.

The essay contemplates a general survey of Grant's career, from the tanyard of Galena to the Executive Mansion. The rapid transition from one office to the other kindles the mind of the orator to a pitch of volcanic fervor. "Mrs. Grant," he says, referring to the General's simple life at Galena, "who then spread a frugal dinner, laid by her willing and helping hands, was content to appear in matronly calicoes and dimities immaculate and fresh from the laundry. Now the vexation and worry of her life are to find appropriate point-lace from Brussels looms and satins from Lyons mills to grace the table where twenty courses are spread," etc. This is calculated to leave upon the mind of the unwary the impression that Mrs. Grant serves up point-lace and Lyons to her guests in place of dinde aux truffes, supreme de volaille, and cotelettes a la Maintenon. Are such the prandial usages at the White House? If so, there are probably camel's-hair shawls for dessert and brocade peplums by way of *hors d'œuvres*. "Contrabands," he continues, "in pure white kids" (an unconstitutional dexter covering, by the way, for which the steward ought to be impeached) "and Biddies in starch and Marseilles" (insurrectionary and mucilagenous attire) "attend, in the stateliness of royal livery, to pour Burgundy and to change courses for ambassadors and plenipotentiaries whose arms are quartered with kingly crests." It is interesting to be informed by authority so unquestionable that starch and Marseilles are the constituents of royal livery, and, though that panoply seems inappropriate to the investiture of a republican waiter, we suppose it must be all right and fraught with no serious peril to our liberties. But we are deeply concerned to learn that the diplomatic corps at Washington quarter their crests with kings. Have the sinister brood of despots who roost "with awful eye" upon the thrones of Europe surreptitiously sent their relations over here to watch for symptoms of pip in our national bird, so that they may step in at the right moment and wring its invalid neck? This ought to be looked into; and prudence suggests that a Congressional committee ought to investigate the heraldry of the plenipotentiaries on whom the contrabands in kids and the Biddies in imperial starch and royal Marseilles bestow libations of Burgundy and Rheims at the board of our guileless and unsuspecting President.

Although the orator dwells with much fervor upon dinner-tables, and dresses, and high society—the visible and tangible consequents of his hero's renown—he strays away now and then into by-paths, historic, moralistic, ethnological, and other. He talks about Egypt, and Persia, and Babylon, and says that those elder States, eminent as they were in obelisks, unapproachable as they were in sphinxes and holy bulls, had no General Grant, and hence the dust of them has been winnowed from the earth and a "new divinity has been impregnated." "There are numerous instances," he says, "of the elevation of men from places of obscurity to thrones and empires. But they have been the creatures of chance;" and they have been a number of things and not been a number of other things. All of which the speaker recites with much confidence and many exclamation points, showing his mastery of history and of the minor resources of composition. Of the colonels who went out to the "war, no one returned who claimed to be his [Grant's] peer. He carved his way to fame—a fame that is not of tavern song;" and the speaker predicts for it a duration as eternal as that of monumental brass or alabaster. Greatness like that possessed by his hero, and the renown and the achievement consequent thereon, require some occult explanation. Fumbling about the abysses of his inner consciousness, the orator finds the key of the mystery. It is Grant's "automony" which has done the business. No manual of terminology with which we are acquainted casts light upon the meaning of this mysterious polysyllable, and its obscurity impels us into labrynths of conjecture. What is it? An organ? An attribute? A new style of hat? A talisman? Grant's "automony," we are told, is perfect, and that is why he won the battle of Shiloh and got elected to the Presidency. The man of genius, on the other hand, has an imperfect "automony," and can never become truly great. He is a machine with a screw loose, and he fails "when relative homogeneity of powers succeed." Grant, he thinks, is not a man of genius, but is made of sterner stuff. He proceeds to liken him first to a woven fabric, then to a fresco, and then to a mosaic; to which similitudes is appended the certification that he is "dyed in the wool." If he had commanded Wellington's army in the Peninsula, instead of lurking behind the lines of Torras Vedras, he would have stormed Madrid. If he had entered Moscow as Napoleon did he would have wintered there and had private theatricals in the Kremlin. If he had led a host to Egypt, he would have snapped his fingers at the disaster of Aboukir and rioted on Pharaoh's flesh-pots. This is high praise, and when it is bestowed by one general upon another it is so very high as to be not easily distinguishable from satire. In truth, the eulogy of General Roberts throughout is of much too robust and intemperate a character. If it were applied to Julius Cæsar or Alexander of Macedon, it would be preposterous adulation. If its purpose were to bring its subject into derision, such purpose could not have been better subserved. The essay exhibits the peril which is apt to attend the warrior when he takes up an unwonted weapon. It is possible that General Roberts might make a respectable figure at the head of a regiment or brigade; but his initial escapade in literature is calculated to strike more terror to the bosoms of his friends than his sword ever did to the bosoms of his foes. The soldier whom he so indiscreetly seeks to honor cannot feel obliged to him for his doubtless well-meant, but clumsy and blundering, panegyric; and the most courteous wish we can indulge towards the writer is that his little pamphlet may never reach the modest and worthy gentleman whom it daubs with such merciless and preposterous adulation.

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In that episode of the protracted debate on the Virginia question in the Senate which particularly marked the 13th of January, an affecting incident occurred well calculated to revive many fainting souls and to energize many weary minds of the Caucasian persuasion. It has been a matter of complaint that during the deliberations of the Senate upon the Virginia matter, so much should have been said of sable and so little of lighter-colored Americans; and, upon the day mentioned, Mr. Trumbull had expressed mild doubts of the true friendship of Mr. Sumner for Americans of African descent, or rather of the real value of that friendship; and Mr. Sumner had, of course, responded, most unnecessarily, we think, however briefly. It was just at this time that the white man, neglected and despised and made of little account, pushed aside in the Senate with all his interests and hopes, his historic dignity, his colorless cuticle, his straight hair, his fine facial angle, and the unexceptionable curve of his shin-bone—it was just then that this melancholy member of the human family found a friend! And such a friend! One who in his own person may be supposed to represent all the virtues, all the pre-eminent abilities, all the ethnic superiority, all the gifts and all the graces of the Anglo-Saxon race! Need we say that we refer to Mr. Senator Saulsbury?

For a long time the eminent white man had wearily listened to the never-ending, still-beginning talk about the "niggers," until the Hon. Willard Saulsbury could bear it no longer. He rose, and, what is more remarkable, he stood in his place, to utter his protest against this exclusive attention to Ethiopia. "Gentlemen all talk," he said indignantly, "of their devotion to the negro; they are always telling us how much they are attracted to him; the poor white race seems to have nobody to say one word for it." Then, with an infinite pathos, he added, "Nobody seems to care for the white man now." The words went forth like a wail. They sighed and swelled like the death-song of a once great people. They seemed like a farewell to fast vanishing greatness, to glories which have illustrated the annals of the world, and to a fecundity which has done so much to replenish it. "Nobody cares for the white man now!"

That every honorable auditor, upon this solemn announcement, did not burst into tears; that all these white Senators did not join in a general dirge and long-resounding croon, proves only the Senatorial imbecility and degradation. For will it be believed that the words wrung from the bleeding heart of the Senator from Delaware—words which a Roman might have uttered over the decaying glories of his country—will it be believed that this sorrowful statement was received with "great laughter?" Well might the weeping Senator have been more discouraged than ever; but he stood firmly upon his legs to say: "I am the friend of the white man. He has one friend, at least, in the Senate of the United States."

We congratulate white men generally upon their champion. Let us write "*Nil desperandum!*" upon our banners, and with the battle-cry of "Saulsbury and the Anglo-Saxons!" rush once more into the breach. Our own views are well known. We have sought for justice to the African, but we have never bargained for the extinction of white men, and we are not ready to submit to it now. If we, with Mr. Saulsbury, were the only white men upon this continent, we should solemnly entreat him to hold up his own end, while we tried to hold up ours. We have been much puzzled to understand why the Senators should have "laughed" at the prospect of their own extinction; but when all the rest of the white men are gone, should we survive and encounter Mr. Saulsbury in a howling wilderness of negroes and monkeys, we promise to commit suicide in his company after the high Roman fashion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CLOSE AT HAND—WHERE STAND THE DEMOCRACY?

From the N. Y. Sun.

We take it for granted that the Democrats intend to make a strenuous effort to carry the next Presidential election. It will be high time to do so, unless they wish to pass into history along with the old Federalists, for it will then be sixteen years since they succeeded in a national contest even by a plurality of votes, and twenty years since they elected a President by an absolute majority. This is a long time in this fast age; and if the Democracy fail in 1872, they will find it very difficult to keep up their organization by hopes that have been so often blasted, and by promises that seem destined never to be fulfilled.

The Democratic party, then, must triumph in 1872, or dissolve. But while the leaders are beginning to look around for the principles and the candidates wherewith to make a struggle for victory, we will call their attention to an historic precedent or fact which bears very closely upon the main question, and whose consideration they cannot longer afford to postpone. From the year 1826 down to the present time, the party which has secured a majority of the House of Representatives at the election held in the middle of a Presidential term, has invariably chosen its candidate for the Presidency two years afterwards. There has not been an exception to this rule in the last forty-four years; and we trace it no further back, because it was in 1826, in the middle of John Quincy Adams' term, that the lines which have divided parties since the Monroe epoch began to be clearly traced.

There have been two or three seeming exceptions to this rule; but, when closely examined, they will prove to be striking exemplifications of it. For example, take the case of the House which elected Mr. Banks Speaker in the middle of Pierce's administration. It was composed of three parties, of which the Democrats were the strongest, though still only a minority of the whole number. The subsequent Presidential election faithfully reflected the state of parties in the House of Representatives. Three candidates ran, and though Mr. Buchanan was chosen, he received only a minority of the popular vote.

There is a philosophy underlying this remarkable historic fact; but we pass over it, and deal only with the fact itself. The party, then, which shall carry the next Congress will elect the next President; and hence, the struggle for the occupancy of the White House after the close of Gen. Grant's administration will practically be carried on and decided, not in 1872, but in this present year; and it will begin as early as August, when some of the States hold Congressional elections.

And now, gentlemen of the Democratic party, what is the platform of principles on which you expect to elect a majority of the House of Representatives this coming summer and fall? Is it to be the financial programme proclaimed by Mr. Mungen on the floor of Congress, or that just delivered by Governor Hoffman to the New York Legislature? Is it to be an approval of the fifteenth amendment according to John Quincy Adams, or its nullification according to William M. Tweed? Is it to be the forcible expulsion of Republican members from the Georgia Legislature, or the voluntary exodus of Democratic members from the Indiana Legislature? Is it to be free Cuba, free trade, and free voting? or is it to be a tirade against everything bearing the name free, including the old Democratic doctrine of free suffrage, to be followed by a revival of the proscriptive Know-Nothing creed, with a general onslaught upon all races of men who will not bow down and worship the wooden Indian over the portals of St. Tammany?

We do not advise, but only suggest to the Democracy that time presses, and that they would do well to remove the debris of their two last platforms, and erect a new one in their stead without delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 tF7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. SPERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOS. F. MARCER, 12 23 City Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

12 31 18t O. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 308 CHESTNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1870.

The following statement of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1869, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:

Capital authorized and subscribed $200,000 00
Amount paid in 195,150 03

ASSETS.

Mortgages, first liens on real estate in the city of Philadelphia $58,250 00
250 shares National Bank of Republic 50,000 00
80 shares Second National Bank 10,400 00
Philadelphia City Six Per Cents 20,000 00
Chamber of Commerce stock 400 00
Ground rents 1,100 00
Loans on collaterals 6,350 00
Real estate 3,500 00
Office furniture and fixtures 3,650 00
Interest due and accrued 1,858 00
Balances due by agents, etc 5,150 00
Instalments on stock due and payable 4,650 00
Cash on hand and in bank 31,355 18
$197,863 18

RECEIPTS FOR 1869.

Premiums on fire risks amounting to $4,193,788 ..... $47,698 77
Interest 10,780 72
Policies 84 50
$51,571 99

LESS LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses $46,359 77
Commissions 3,650 65
Expenses—Rent, advertising, salaries .. 12,687 15
$62,697 57

DIVIDENDS.

January $2,851 55
July 5,923 90

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 1 13tuth3t

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st Mo. 11th, 1870.

At the annual election held on the 10th instant, in conformity with the charter, the following named persons were unanimously elected Directors of the Provident Life and Trust Company, to serve for three years:—

Samuel R. Shipley, Wm. C. Longstreth.
Richard Cadbury.

The following Directors hold over:

T. Wistar Brown, Henry Haines,
Richard Wood, Joshua H. Morris,
William Hacker, Charles F. Coffin.

And at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
1 13 thstu3t ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 409 Walnut street.

January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr, John H. Brown,
Nalbro' Frazier, J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn, Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart, James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

1 11tuth6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 329 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 329 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 20t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, 12 22 60t Treasurer.

THE PARHAM FAMILY SEWING Machine combines many good qualities.

It does its work beautifully.
It is very simple in construction.
It is very durable and strong.
It is elegant in design and finish.
It is very quiet in its movements.
It makes the lock-stitch.
In fact, it is the very best in use.
Sold on easy terms. Salesroom, No. 704, 704, 704, 704, 704 CHESNUT Street. 1 17 3t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

H. & G. A. WRIGHT, 1 6 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS.
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of 1 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 8 27 tfrp Four doors below Continental Hotel

WIRE GUARDS FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornament Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 1 3 fmw3 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.

BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St.,

(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED

In fine Watches and Jewelry.

The contents of a large

MARVIN'S SAFE

Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 719 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES

ARE

Always Fire-Proof,

Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL),

1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.

BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St.,

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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenes, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphie, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Sweet."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 26 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11t No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL: FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 9 26 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB DINGEE, No. 1234 N. EIGHTH Street.
EDWIN M. CARR, 12 21 tu6t No. 1236 MARLBOROUGH Street.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the Assigned Estate of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH JAMES, Assignee of GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, under assignment for benefit of creditors, and to report distribution of the balance in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 116 South SIXTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A. ATWOOD GRAGE, 1 15 stuth5t Auditor.

HARDING'S EDITIONS OF *THE HOLY BIBLE.*

FAMILY, PULPIT, AND PHOTOGRAPH BIBLES, FOR WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO, PRESENTATION BIBLES FOR CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SOCIETIES AND TEACHERS, ETC.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

No. 336 CHESNUT Street.

STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED

HARDING'S PATENT CHAIN-BACK *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.*

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade, and dealers in fancy articles, will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 339 CHESNUT Street, 1 17 Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 912 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 6m*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening the Finance Committee met and had under consideration the Water Loan bill, and the committee agreed to report an ordinance authorizing a loan of one million of dollars for the extension of the water works. The school bill was under discussion also, but without completing the details and items the committee adjourned.

—A fugitive from justice from this city, named Gillespie, charged with the robbery of a jewelry store on Ridge avenue some time ago, was apprehended at West Chester yesterday and brought to the city last evening by Detective Ebenezer Cobb, and locked up at the Central Station to await a hearing. His accomplice, named William A. Cooper, was tried and convicted a few weeks since.

—From the 1st to the 15th of the present month, there were issued at the Inspector's office, 57 permits for the erection of buildings of various kinds, generally dwellings, shops, and stables. The only large building of the number is a factory to go upon Twenty-second street, south of Race, 40 by 122 feet. Twenty-three dwellings have been commenced on Sixth and Canal streets, for which permits have not been obtained. The mild weather thus far in the month has induced builders to begin alterations earlier than usual.

—The installation of Rev. James R. Miller as pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second and Shippen streets, took place last evening, in the presence of a large audience. Rev. E. R. Beadle, D. D., presided. After the invocation the congregation united in singing a hymn of praise. The Scriptures were then read by Rev. Mr. Paine, of the Methodist Church. Another hymn was then sung. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and the charge to the people was given by Rev. S. T. Lowry, after which a prayer was offered up and the benediction pronounced by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller. The Sunday-schools attached to this church number about 1000 children, and are in charge of Mr. John Wanamaker.

—The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday. The census of the Almshouse for the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1870, was reported by the agent at 3750; same time last year, 3846; decrease, 96; admitted within the last two weeks, 280; births, 5; deaths, 21; discharged, 100; eloped, 26; number of persons granted lodgings, 670; total number of males in the house, 2008; total number of females in the house, 1742. The steward reported the house receipts at $564·69, and the out-door agent made known the fact that $1004·50 had been collected for support cases. The report of the Board of Visitors presented showed that 16,416 persons received out-door relief. Of this number 3012 were Americans; 4309 were foreigners; 9095 were children. The report of the matron of the Children's Asylum was presented and read. It showed that during the year there were 227 children admitted to this department; 150 were discharged; 46 indentured; 71 died, and 4 eloped. There are remaining 112 boys and 44 girls.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Erie strike is spreading.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅛.

—The revolution in Mexico is rapidly spreading.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $843,304.

—A convention of letter-carriers is now being held in Washington.

—Secretary Seward is on his way home from Mexico. He has arrived in Havana.

—Juarez, the President of Mexico, with his family, is about to take a trip to Europe.

—At Elkhart, Indiana, yesterday, Edward Russell, being incited by jealousy, shot and killed William A. Williams.

—In Chicago, on Sunday night, the thermometer indicated 42 degrees; yesterday the mercury was down to zero.

—The thirteen Spanish gunboats which left New York recently have, with the Isabella Catholica, put into Charleston for coal and supplies.

—H. Bucher Swope was yesterday nominated by the President as United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

—A tow-boat ran into a pier at Wheeling, W. Va., on Sunday evening, and sank, her boiler first exploding and setting her on fire. One woman was killed.

—Lafayette Square or Scott Square are selected by the commission as the most suitable sites for the proposed new buildings for the State Department in Washington.

—The Senate Virginia bill was yesterday laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 23. The House bill was then taken up, read a second time, and discussed, but not finally acted upon.

—A tornado tore down numerous buildings a Cave City Station, Ky., yesterday morning. Seven or eight persons were instantly killed and about eighteen more or less injured.

—General Terry has been memorialized by the Georgia Legislature to submit the facts taken before the military commission to inquire into the eligibility of members to the Supreme Court of that State.

—A terrific thunder storm, accompanied by hail and a furious wind, passed over St. Louis on Sunday night, doing considerable damage. At two theatres, where religious services were being held, the congregations were panic struck and many persons were bruised in getting out. Subsequently a hard frost set in.

—A Virginia farmer has discovered a plan to make his tobacco yellow, his practice being, it is said, "to build at the barn an immense log fire, as if preparing to kill hogs; to heat rocks red hot, and scatter them all over the floor of the barn; then with buckets to throw water all over the heated rocks, thereby raising a perfect fog of steam in the house."

—James Annan, an eccentric old unmarried citizen of Bristol, Vt., has recently lost by fire his house and library, on which he spent all the money he could spare; and now, deprived of the prized companionship of his books, he is searching for a cave in the mountain where he can live, disdaining to become a charge on the town.

—In the House of Representatives, after the close of our report, Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution giving the hall of the House for the delivery of an address on the principles of the National Labor Union, the members of the House to be present, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over. On motion of Mr. Beck, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was asked for information as to the increase or decrease in the manufacture of distilled spirits other than high wines during the present season. Mr. Orth offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring against increasing the salaries of public officers. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution looking to the withdrawal of the national bank notes, and substitution of legal-tenders, to be used in liquidating the public debt, also disapproving the Treasury purchases of five-twenties at a premium, etc. The previous question was moved, but not seconded, the yeas being 39, and the nays 76, so the resolution went over. A resolution of Mr. Cox, making eight hours a day's labor for working men in Government employ, was referred. Mr. McNeely offered a resolution looking to the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency, but the House—yeas 56, nays 118—refused to suspend the rules for its consideration. Mr. Judd's bill to apportion Representatives in the Forty-second Congress was considered. After some further business, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Negotiations between the Prussian Government and the Chinese Embassy were concluded yesterday.

—Yesterday the debate on Rochefort's arraignment was opened in the Corps Legislatif. Ollivier refused to abandon the prosecution, although advised to by the Left Centre, and demanded a vote, intimating that otherwise the Ministry would resign. Rochefort in speaking was as usual violent, and was frequently interrupted. Eventually his arraignment was agreed upon by a vote of 226 to 34. Public excitement was very strong, and several demonstrations were made in favor of Rochefort on the result becoming known.

THE LINE AND STAFF.

Curious Correspondence—The Staff are "Insubordinate" to Mr. George W. Blunt.

The following is the memorial to Congress signed by gentlemen interested in the merchant marine, to which allusion has heretofore been made:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

The undersigned, citizens of New York and vicinity, being deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of the country, and believing that any change which may lower the standard of discipline in the navy must necessarily and injuriously react upon the merchant service; believing, also, that any equality of rank with the captain of a vessel, or any independence of his control, on the part of any other person whatever on board the ship, is subversive of discipline, and the fruitful source of disorder and disaster; and understanding that the "staff officers" of the navy (viz., the surgeons, paymasters, and engineers) are endeavoring to obtain for themselves such rights and privileges as seem calculated to prove detrimental to proper discipline, and that they are enlisting the sympathy and assistance of their professional brethren throughout the country; we, therefore, deem it incumbent on us, in behalf of the safety and prosperity of our national commerce, to request, most respectfully, that your honorable body will exercise the greatest caution in the introduction of principles into maritime service which we apprehend may be fraught with so much danger to the public welfare.

DEC. 22.—To George W. Blunt, Esq., New York—Sir:—The above memorial, signed, under date of November 15, 1869, by yourself and 53 other distinguished and influential citizens of New York, has been presented to the Congress of the United States. Your signature, and that of the other gentlemen associated with you, must have been given under great misapprehension of the facts, which are that, in every plan and scheme of staff rank which we have ever presented, the superior rank and authority of commanding officers have been carefully protected, as essential to that discipline which is as much desired by staff officers as by the other half of the navy—facts well known to every officer in the service, and to the Naval Committees of Congress.

We make this correction in the confidence that you will deem it proper either to withdraw your name from the memorial, or to inform us on whose authority you have made the statements contained in it, which are so injurious to us, and to which you have, under obvious misapprehension, given the sanction of your honorable name. We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Surgeon GEO. CLYMER,
And other Staff Officers of the Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Gentlemen:—I have received your circular, with the memorial addressed to Congress, in relation to the bill before that body as to the rank of the staff of the navy, in which you ask me to withdraw my name, or give up that of the author of the document. Denying your right to make such a demand upon me as an infringement of my liberty of free action, I will say that I took a part in getting it up on information from one of the officers of the navy of the highest personal and professional standing; that I believed in the necessity of the memorial then and do now. Had any doubt existed in my mind as to the propriety of my action, it would have been dispelled on the receipt of your memorial, as in my view the sentiments of insubordination conveyed in the demand made on the signers of the memorial shows the necessity of great caution on the part of Congress in legislating on this subject. Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. BLUNT.

Surgeon George Clymer and others, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Sir:—In answer to your note of the 12th inst., acknowledging the receipt of a circular, dated the 22d ult., signed by myself and many other staff officers of the navy, I have to remind you that our circular was a reply to a memorial to Congress, hostile to the interests of the Naval Staff Corps, bearing the names of yourself and other influential citizens of New York, and containing serious errors of statement in relation to us.

Presuming these erroneous statements to have been made under misapprehension, we referred, in disproof of them, to the records of all the plans of rank ever proposed by the staff officers, as known throughout the service, and to the committees of Congress, before whom the plans had been laid.

In making these references, we supposed that we were doing a kindness for those who had been led into error, by giving them the information which would enable them to correct and acknowledge it.

In this light the circular appears to have been regarded by all from whom we have received replies, except yourself; and you characterize our correction of your errors as insubordinate.

The circular was courteous, and could have been in no sense insubordinate, as we owed you no submission.

The fact that you avow yourself as partially the author of the Memorial, and decline to name any better informed authority for its misstatements, does not alter its nature; and we are willing to leave you with the responsibility you have assumed.

It is due to our cause, and to truth, that we publish your discourteous note with this reply, in connection with the correction we have already made of the misstatements for which you assume the responsibility.

Respectfully, GEORGE CLYMER,
Surgeon U. S. Navy,
for himself and for such of his associates as he has had the opportunity to consult.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New York.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises.....7 21 | Moon Rises.....5 36
Sun Sets.....5 01 | High Water.....3 07

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TAYHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec.	18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	29
Bellona	London	New York	Jan.	1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan.	1
Marathon	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Jan.	1
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	5
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	6
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan.	6
India	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	8
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	8
Rolastia	Havre	New York	Jan.	8

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	18
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	19
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	20
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan.	22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	22
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Jan.	22
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan.	29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan.	29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 20
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Jan. 20
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 22
Gen. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22
United States	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Gen. Conner, Cousins, Demerara, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, sailed from Bremerhaven 28th ult. for Shields.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, went to sea from Charleston 16th inst. for Philadelphia, with 417 bales cotton, 76 bales yarn, shirtings, and domestics, 2 bales waste, 300 barrels naval stores, 41 tes. rice, 143 empty barrels, 13 casks clay, and sundries.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 14th inst.

Barque Frank Lovett, Cann, sailed from Helvoet 30th ult. for Philadelphia via Brouwershaven.

Barque Thomas Dallett, Johnson, from Laguayra via Porto Cabello 16 days, in ballast, at New York yesterday.

Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, from Matanzas via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 16th inst.

Schr R. W. Huddell, Malloy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Galveston 7th inst.

Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schr John McShane, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 15th inst.

Schr John Stockham, Price, cleared at Baltimore 15th inst. for New Haven.

Schr David V. Streaker, Vangilder, from Charleston, at Wilmington, N. C., 14th inst.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, hence, at Savannah 13th instant.

Schr G. S. Repplier, Miller, cleared at Richmond 15th inst. for Norfolk.

Schr Jesse S. Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 13th inst., with 250 tons railroad iron.

Schr Edward Lameyer, from New Castle, Del., for Newburyport, returned to Holmes' Hole P. M. 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A new lantern has been placed in the Lighthouse at Montauk, Long Island, of nearly double the brilliancy of the former one.

INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 2, 1856, this Company publish the following list of their assets and statement of business for the past year:—

CAPITAL.

Amount authorized, fully paid in.....$150,000·00
Contingent fund (surplus earned).....56,222 89
Actual capital.....$206,222 89

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$74,052·50
$55,500 U. S. 6 per cent. bonds, 1881		64,100·00
12,300 do. do.	do. 5-20, 1862 m and n.	13,786·00
51,500 do. do.	do. " 1864 m and n.	58,776·00
74,000 do. do.	do. " 1865 m and n.	84,471·00
9,500 do. do.	do. " 1865 f and l.	10,640·00
41,300 do. do.	do. " 1867 and 1868	46,247·00
1,500 do. 5 per cent.	do. 10-40.	1,753·00
2,500 State of Pennsylvania six per cent. bonds		2,550·00
9,000 City of Philadelphia six per cent. bonds		9,504·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds		9,800·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad seven per cent. bonds		8,800·00
10,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent. bonds		8,800·00
12,000 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad seven per cent. bonds		11,700·00
10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. bonds		9,275·00
7,200 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company six per cent. bonds		6,262·00
300 Salem County, N. J., six per cent. bonds		330·00
2,000 Elmira and Williamsport five per cent. bonds		1,200·00
3,000 Allegheny County, Pa., five per cent. bonds		2,280·00
5,000 Junction Railroad six per cent. bonds		4,500·00
226 shares Central National Bank		28,250·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		11,700·00
80 shares National Bank of the Republic		8,000·00
150 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad		7,950·00
50 shares Fidelity Safe Deposit Co.		3,750·00
Sundry Securities held in Trust		7,050·00
Loans on Collateral Security		408,563·02
Premium Notes secured by Lien on Policies		107,125·31
Cash on hand		45,153·74
Office Fixtures		3,000·00
		$1,119,317·57
Cash in hands of Agents	$12,069·47	
Deferred Premiums	77,462 50	89,532·00
		$1,208,849·57

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY FOR 1869.

RECEIPTS IN 1869.

Premiums Received	$311,432·63
Interest on Premium Fund and Annuity Fund	23,025·93
	334,468·56
Cash in Hands of Agents and Deferred Premiums	89,532·00
	$424,000·56
Interest on Other Investments	48,905·09
	$120,059·05

EXPENDITURES IN 1869.

Agents' Commissions	$43,032·08
Reinsurance	2,963·51
Expenses, printing, advertising, office rent, salaries	34,897·95
Losses, numbering fourteen	47,500·00
Amount paid annuitants	1,634·01
	$120,059·05
969 Policies issued in 1869, insuring	$2,722,525·00
2578 Outstanding 12mo. 31, 1869, insuring	$7,237,553·00
18 Annuities	$12,770·08
Total number of deaths from the origin of the Company, 31	$84,000·00
Amount owing to depositors	$399,272·95
Amount owing to Trust funds	$75,553·08

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. G. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 1 14 6t

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,082,929·70
PREMIUMS	1,195,442·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788·19,
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
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COMPANY.
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ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [9 18]

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, William Divine, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 376 Policies issued first six months; over $300 in the twelve months following.
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Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
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SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16 5

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Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1275

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

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ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365·15

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

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HYDRO EXTRACTOR
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 1 10 mwf

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S
Grand Bal Masque,
THURSDAY, January 20, 1870,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.
Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.
Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.
Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.
The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—
WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner 20th and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
GEORGE F. BENKERT, No. 718 Chesnut street.
LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
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IN TWO NEW PIECES TO-NIGHT.
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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1870.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

The most striking feature of Governor Geary's inaugural is the intense satisfaction with which he regards his former messages. Other men may be mistaken, or be guilty of shortcomings, but he is gifted with such wondrous correctness of judgment that he now endorses and reiterates all the recommendations he has hitherto made as fully as if he "again promulgated them word for word." We would be at a loss to understand how the State happened to be blessed with such a marvellously correct and consistent Governor if he did not kindly enlighten us in regard to his method of solving the difficulties by which he is surrounded. He tells us that "his only safeguard is to adopt and act in accordance with those sterling and beneficent maxims to which the early fathers gave utterance." The mystery of his extraordinary popularity, of the respect he inspires among all with whom he is brought into contact, of the confidence felt in the inviolability of his promises, and of the general admiration for the wisdom and eloquence of his speeches, is now, at last, fully explained. In all cases of doubt he falls back upon the maxims of the early fathers, and whether the matter in issue is the disposal of one office among a hundred hungry applicants, or the approval of a basket-full of legislative bills, he always acts according to the loftiest notions of propriety, and does things up in the "high old Roman fashion." If, by the strangest accident in the world, his administration ever should happen to commit an error, it will clearly be on account of the selection of a maxim not exactly applicable to the case in hand; but this danger is so remote that, secure in the impeccability of the Governor, the whole Commonwealth should unite in the petition that the Legislature may also be induced to adopt the rule which in his case, according to his judgment, has worked so satisfactorily.

THE DIVORCE LAWS OF INDIANA.

An enterprising correspondent of a Western paper has done a signal service to society by raking up and publishing the law of Indiana under the operation of which so much scandal has arisen in domestic life throughout the country. The law in question was passed as long ago as May, 1852, and bears the title of "An Act regulating the granting of divorces, nullification of marriages, and decrees and orders of court incident thereto." Many of its provisions are as fair and wise as could be desired, in view of the fact that modern civilization demands that, for certain causes, it is both proper and desirable that the marriage relation should be terminated before death. But in other respects the law is of the loosest character conceivable, and it is not a matter of surprise that incompatible ladies like Mrs. McFarland-Richardson should eagerly embrace the opportunity which its looseness offers for shaking off the yoke of matrimony.

The first provision affecting the granting of a divorce exhibits the characteristic looseness of the whole act, although it was only by a direct violation of its letter as well as spirit that the Rev. O. B. Frothingham was enabled, in the famous death-bed scene at the Astor House, to render thanks for what Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were yet to be to each other, in addition to what they had been to each other in the past. The section requires that any person who files a petition for a divorce shall have been at the time "a *bona fide* resident of the State one year previous" to such filing. This is well enough, except, perhaps, with respect to the length of the period of residence required; but if it were enforced in all cases, a vast number of incompatible couples would still be laboring under the depression of their incompatibility. Another requirement preliminary to the filing of the petition is that the petitioner shall be "a resident of the county" in which the petition is filed at the time of filing. Nothing, however, is said about a *bona fide* residence in such county, and the door therefore stands wide open for all the incompatibility which has a *bona fide* residence in any part of the State to walk out of it in some obscure corner where divorces are dispensed by a liberal-minded judge, in the midst of a practically unsettled country. It is, perhaps, excusable on the part of the people of Indiana that they have taken the precaution to increase their own facilities over those which they offer to the outside world.

But when we come to the section which prescribes the causes for which a divorce may be granted, we encounter a still more amazing laxity. Among them are the following:—

"Abandonment for one year.
"Cruel treatment of either party by the other.
"Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for his family.
"Any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted."

The first three causes here enumerated are assuredly very liberal, and their strictest enforcement would afford relief to an amount of incompatibility that it is depressing to contemplate. But Indiana goes the whole animal while about the disgraceful business, and does nothing by halves. Therefore a divorce may be obtained for "*any other cause that the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted.*" What a tremendous loop-hole is here presented, through which a victim of incompatibility can vault; what a perfect paradise is here opened up to those who are weary of their wedded life, or anxious to enter upon fresh fields of conjugal pasturage! A woman who has been cut off by nature with a pug-nose is yoked to a man to whom nature has been as liberal as she was to the Romans of the good old times when noses were a universal ornament. A case of clear incompatibility is this, and the court is persuaded to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Then there comes along a woman with a coarse, kinky, and variegated head of hair, tied for life to a man with a Mosaic beard of the most satisfactory color. Clear incompatibility again, and the court, on petition of either party, does not hesitate, after proper argument, to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Next we encounter a well-preserved and still fascinating woman of middle age, and hanging on to her skirts is a little shrivelled, dried-up wretch of a man, with bandy legs and an ostensible squint. Clear incompatibility once more, and the court is struck with the propriety of "deeming it proper that a divorce should be granted." And now we meet with an airy young woman who has been driven by her next of kin into wedlock with a robust old chap whose days have been lengthened out a hundred years by the habits of a settled life. Clear incompatibility here, and the court is so well convinced of it as to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." And finally we run against a woman who has an affinity for some man other than her lawful lord, be his character and physiognomy as fair or as foul as they may. The clearest case of incompatibility yet detected, and the court entertains too high a sense of simple justice not to "deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." Seductive as is the task, we will tax our ingenuity no further in devising incompatible situations, but turn this fertile branch of the subject over to the sentimental young ladies and romantic old maids who have dropped the contemplation of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson's vagaries, only because those of the Rev. Horace Cooke present a fresher and more inviting field for harmless and even virtuous speculation.

If the person against whom a petition for divorce is levelled be a resident of the State, personal service of the summons is required "either by reading or leaving a copy at his or her place of residence." But if, as so very, very frequently happens, the defendant be domiciled outside of the State, and this fact be made to appear, either "by the affidavit of *a disinterested person*, or by the return of the officer to whom such summons was directed," then the clerk of the court is required to proclaim to the non-resident defendant and the rest of the world the fact that the petition is pending, "by publication for three successive weeks in some weekly newspaper in general circulation, printed and published in such county; or, if there be no such paper, then in the one printed and published in the State nearest the county seat of such county." In view of the utter absurdity of this provision, as a measure of protection to husbands and wives who are yoked to incompatible partners, and the ease with which the requirement of a *bona fide* residence can be evaded, it is a matter for surprise that the law does not provide directly and openly for the procurement of divorces "without publicity."

It is unnecessary to examine the law in detail at any greater length, the provisions which we have quoted being sufficient to indicate the extremely satisfactory facilities which it offers to both men and women who are laboring under an incompatibility. The saving clause at the end, which provides that "whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to appear and resist such petition," is merely ornamental and deceptive, in view of what precedes it; and another clause which provides that "a divorce decreed in any other State by a court having jurisdiction thereof, shall have full effect in this State," is as little as the Indiana legislators could in decency do by way of establishing a proper degree of comity in the business. If the divorce law of Indiana were an exceptional one in this country, it would be a fortunate thing for society. But it is merely an exemplary case, and in nearly every State in the Union the remedy for incompatibility is as practicable and as freely indulged in as in Indiana. There is but one way of escape from this abuse open, and that is by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States taking forever out of the hands of the States the authority to regulate all the family relations. Under the operation of such a provision, Congress could pass a wise and comprehensive law which would not only put an end to the disgraceful traffic in divorces, but ensure that uniformity in the married relation which is almost as desirable as a slender measure of stability. To look to the separate States for such voluntary legislation as the safety of society imperatively demands is as vain as to look to the same source for uniform action on the rate of interest, the rights of married women, and the amount of property exempt from seizure for debt.

Senator Ramsey yesterday introduced in the National Senate a bill to amend the postal laws, which provides that letters on which any portion of the postage has been paid by a postage stamp, whether equal to the full rate or not, shall be forwarded to their destination and the unpaid amount collected on delivery. Such a provision as this will be appreciated by all classes, as a very great deal of inconvenience is now caused by the regulation which prohibits letters from being sent unless the full postage is prepaid. A vast majority of the letter-writers of the country are without the means of finding out the exact weight of their mail matter, and the annoyance that is caused by the detention of letters is far greater than there is any reason or necessity for. Whether the obligation to prepay in full should be done away with or not is an open question, but we think that the proposition of Senator Ramsey is a just one, and that it ought to receive the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In the National Senate yesterday numerous petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented. Senator Sherman stated that these petitions were almost always headed with the names of postmasters, and appeared to be printed at the public expense, and he thought that the mails should not be loaded down with these papers, though earnestly desirous for the success of the proposed reform. It is very true that the petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege do not appear to accomplish much, but they at least serve to keep the matter in the minds of the members of Congress, and to remind them of the wishes of the nation. There is a certain coolness, that in any other than an honorable Senator would look like impudence, in Senator Sherman objecting to the mails being loaded down with these petitions, in view of the well-known fact that tons of documents are sent away from Washington every session under the franks of members of Congress, not to speak of such small matters as wash clothes, dry goods, and everything, in fact, that is capable of transportation. Senator Sumner, too, with an airy grace that did him credit, said that the franking privilege appeared to him to be a personal burden rather than a privilege; nevertheless, he believed the opposition to its continuance was liable to run into extravagance. Mr. Sumner does not take into account that the franking privilege itself has run into such extravagance that it is a scandal and disgrace to every member of Congress. If he feels it to be a personal burden, and if Senator Sherman earnestly desires the reform of the existing abuses, why do they not go earnestly to work to do away with the present outrageous practices by abolishing the franking privilege? So long as Senators merely stand up in their seats and express themselves in favor of reforms, coupling their protestations with sneers at those of their constituents who are urging them to do their plain duty, nobody will believe that they have any desire whatever to abandon the scandalous abuses that the whole country has been crying out against for years, and which each succeeding report of the Postmaster-General represents as an increasing burden and expense to the taxpayers of the country.

ARRAIGNMENT OF ROCHEFORT.

Rochefort has once more become a prominent, if not a powerful, figure in the tragic arena of Parisian politics. The Corps Legislatif yesterday, by a vote of 226 to 31, consented to his arraignment on a charge of committing outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The fact that he is thus singled out as an object of persecution has endeared him more than ever to the Red Republicans. For a short time it seemed that toleration was about to prove fatal to his notoriety. While he was printing with safety all the attacks he chose to make upon the Government, and simultaneously denouncing the Empire in the Legislative Chamber, he was losing influence so rapidly that he was in a fair way to be despised as a demagogue even by those who now worship him as a hero. But toleration seems impossible to the imperious Bonapartes, even where it is their true policy, and a hot-blooded prince of the blood gave renewed ascendancy to Rochefort by killing one of his warmest personal friends. This has been followed by such embittered assaults on the Emperor that Napoleon has fallen back upon his original policy of repression, and, with the consent of the Chambers, he proposes to instigate legal proceedings against his relentless enemy. This resort is, under the circumstances, a humiliating confession of defeat. It proves that Rochefort is deemed dangerous even by those who are entrenched in power, and that the possibilities of a new Reign of Terror still loom up before the present rulers of France.

According to the Shanghae *News Letter*, Prince Kung, in bidding farewell to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the late British representative to the Court of Pekin, said to him, "Now you are going home, I wish you would take away with you your opium and missionaries." It is evident that Prince Kung has a low idea of the value of missionaries as products of Western civilization, and that the English policy towards China should cause their introduction into the Flowery Empire along with opium is, in his mind, an aggravation of the original injury. It is certainly to be feared that the missionaries have not always tempered their zeal with such discretion as would be calculated to impress the Chinese in the highest manner with the graces of their religion, and there is too much disposition to deal with the people as mere ignorant savages, who must be kicked into Christianity when they cannot be persuaded. The missionaries have been among the last to recognize the true element of greatness in the civilization of China, or to understand that their religion is something more than an unmeaning idolatry, and with all due respect for the earnest men who have been laboring to Christianize China. Prince Kung's coupling of missionaries with opium, as evils of the first magnitude for which China is indebted to England, will raise a smile of sympathy for the Prince on the face of many who cordially appreciate the motives of those whom he contemns.

When Napoleon III visits the theatre the police are busier even than at the anniversaries. They examine the list of engaged seats, then the whole house, and keep the visit of the Emperor secret as long as possible. The boxes next to that of the Emperor are pre-engaged and occupied by persons of the court and guards; the front rows of orchestra seats are occupied by Cent Guards in disguise. In all nooks and corners are spies and detectives and such like, who overhear the conversations and must watch the public. Habitual visitors of the theatres know this class at once, and the circumstance that they turn their attention in any other direction than to the performance, makes it evident even to chance visitors that they are there from other motives than to see the play.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

The cost of Clothing at 818 and 820 Chesnut street is lower to-day than ever it has been before. For we must have room for our Importations already arriving. Buy Now!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

No regard is paid to the cost of our stock in selling it just now; but at cost, or less than cost, we will sell till the last article is gone.

☞ THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE SECOND SERIES,
COMMENCING JANUARY 31.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce to the intellectual public of Philadelphia that he has arranged for the SECOND SERIES of TEN LECTURES to be given in the following order:—

WENDELL PHILLIPS, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. ROBERT H. ROGERS, February 28.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, March 24.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

SPECIAL.—To satisfy numerous requests, Miss OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "GIRLS" at a Matinee, on a date hereafter to be specified, in the month of April.

CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA, with additions in talent, will perform, as usual, choice Musical Selections previous to each Lecture.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats to each Lecture, 75 cents; Reserved Tickets for the Series of Ten Lectures, $5.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The opening sale of reserved season tickets will take place at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT street, on Thursday morning, January 20, at 9 o'clock, and will be continued on the 20th, 21st and 22d, after which no more season tickets will be sold.

The sale of reserved seats to ANY of the single lectures will commence on Monday morning, January 24, and continue daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Prospectus of the Second Series is now ready, and may be obtained on application at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also a Pocket Diagram of the Academy of Music, showing the numbers and location of the seats. 1 17 3t

☞ AT THE ONE HUNDRED AND forty-sixth Anniversary Meeting of the CARPENTERS' COMPANY of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at their Hall on MONDAY, January 17, the following were elected officers of the Company:—

President,
CHARLES DORNARD.
Vice-President,
SAMUEL RAIN.
Secretary,
THOMAS F. SHUSTER.
Treasurer,
JAMES HUTCHINSON.
Managing Committee,
HENRY SHUSTER,
WILLIAM KYRE,
HENRY PHILLIPPI.
Wardens,
SAMUEL K. HOPKINS. 1t*

☞ NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., Benjamin Rowland, Jr., William H. Rhawn, Charles Richardson, William M. Seyfert, and Frederic A. Hoyt were duly elected Directors of this Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr., was elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

Arrangements have been made for consolidating and uniting this Bank with the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, of Philadelphia; and for this purpose the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK will, as a separate association, go into liquidation at the close of business on the 15th inst., in accordance with a vote of the Stockholders and a resolution of the Board of Directors; and its assets, books, and accounts having been assigned to the National Bank of the Republic, they will be removed to its banking house, at No. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, where the affairs of this Bank in liquidation will be conducted by the National Bank of the Republic, after the 15th inst.

Checks drawn upon the National Exchange Bank against balances remaining to the credit of its depositors, after the 15th inst., will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The resignation of John W. Gilbough, as Cashier of this Bank, has been accepted, to take effect on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.
B. ROWLAND, Jr., President.
1 15 6t W. H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

At the annual election, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank to serve the ensuing term:—

James V. Watson,
John H. Bringhurst,
Henry Croskey,
Joseph H. Collins,
Edwin A. Landell,
Amos R. Little,
Ladlam Matthews,
Seneca K. Malone,
Robert Shoemaker,
Robert F. Taylor,
John W. Thomas,
Joseph R. VanDusen,
John P. Verree.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES V. WATSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 3t* WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

William H. Rhawn,
Alfred Day,
Howard Linchman,
William M. Seyfert,
Charles Richardson,
J. Barlow Moorhead,
William Hacker,
Charles L. Sharpless,
William B. Bement,
Nathan Hilles,
Edward S. Orne,
John Welsh, Jr.,
Nathan Brooke.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 15 6t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1870.

At an election held on the 13th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis.
John Ashhurst,
Anthony J. Antelo,
Benjamin A. Farnham,
Lindley Smyth,
Richard C. Dale,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
J. Edward Farnum,
George W. Farr, Jr.
William H. Woodward,
Charles F. Hutchinson,
Henry P. Sloan,
Thomas McKean.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
1 14 6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1870.

At an election held on the 12th instant, the following Stockholders were elected Directors:—

James L. Claghorn,
Joseph Jones,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Leon Berg,
Samuel Huston,
Charles B. Williams,
Samuel Baugh,
Alfred G. Baker,
Joshua Lippincott,
George Fales,
Thomas H. Powers,
Archibald Campbell,
John Sellers, Jr.

And at a meeting held this day, JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and SAMUEL HOOD, Esq., Solicitor.
1 17 2t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on a Supplement to an Act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, and to revise the Constitution and By-laws.
1 17 3t G. R. TISDALL, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

Conrad, Hoguet, Weber, Lutkeroth, Plassan,
Escousura, Klein, Becker, Schaeffels, Brendel,
Haseltine, Amberg, Soyer, Leyeux, Arnold, Leray, Reimer, Toussaint, Fauvelet, Hamilton, Benedi, Hillemacher, Schussele, Rosscewski, Nicholson, Sell,
Kuwasseg, Mackaddy, Baggio, Schuelton, Hamman, Kachmerer, Chavet, Herbsthofer, A. Achenbach, Lamdin, Coomans, Freing, Goupil, Sonntag, Baumgartner, Herzog, Sonderman,

GREAT ART SALE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business, together with a private collection to be sold without reserve. The largest and most important sale offered in Philadelphia for years.

Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

Now on Exhibition day and evening, at No. 1125 Chesnut Street.

Pecrus, Carolus, Lejeune, Verboeckhoven, Moulinet,
Accard, Faivre, Tour, Tait, Seignac,
Caudron, Earney, Hilgers, Jungheim, Dansaert.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1870.

At the annual election for the Directors of this Bank held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. A. G. Cattell,
J. W. Torrey,
H. Craig,
A. Whilldin,
J. E. Gross,
F. R. Mingle,
S. T. Ousby,
R. G. Knight,
R. A. Souder,
D. Noblit, Jr.
R. Revion,
J. W. Ballock,
H. W. Catherwood

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, Hon. A. G. CATTELL, was unanimously re-elected President; J. W. TORREY, Esq., Vice-President, and
1 19 6t H. F. SCHEETKY, Cashier.

CLOTHING.

THE MILD WINTER WEATHER.

This winter day,
So much like May,
And we pause to say
That the rapid way
That the goods go off from day to day,
Is clearing out
Beyond a doubt
The whole big lot
Of the clothes we got,
That we got so due
For sixty-nine,
That we sell so cheap,
We can hardly keep
Any stock on hand
For folks understand
How low
We go
To suit folks all
Who try
To buy
AT GREAT BROWN HALL.

GOOD, CHEAP,
CHEAP, CHEAP, FOR
ELEGANT CASH
RAIMENT, PAYMENT.

Winter Stock nearly gone, gone, gone!

FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
608 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
1 20 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHERRY WINES.

HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES
OF
CHOICE SHERRY.

PRICES REDUCED BY THE CASK OR DEMIJOHN.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 6 stathrp

LOST.

LOST, IN PINE STREET, ABOVE THIRD, on Sunday last, a small yellow-leather Prayer Book, with the owner's name and residence written inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 315 PINE Street. 1 18 3t

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
[1 18rp]

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement 50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....1 25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....2 00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk.....1 00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.....2 50 per 1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in THE HOUSE, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, an remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
1 12 tuthsm5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The following detailed statement of the assets belonging to this institution is published in accordance with the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 5, 1869:—

Mortgages, being the first lien on real estate in the city of Philadelphia.....$257,991 34
Camden and Amboy Railroad six per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869.....100,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation first mortgage railroad loan.....50,000 00
Philadelphia City six per cent. loan, free of taxes.....99,000 00
Philadelphia City warrants.....3,447 50
Missouri State six per cent. loans.....75,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds.....10,000 00
Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company first mortgage eight per cent. bonds.....2,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company convertible gold loan.....2,000 00
Time bills, secured by collaterals.....610,350 00
Demand loans, secured by collaterals.....919,503 00
Real estate, Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street, with vaults and safes.....346,633 24
Cash in office.....$122,617 12
Cash in Bank.....130,905 59
.....254,522 71
Total.....$2,643,043 24
1 18 3t N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 thstu6m

BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Two Nephews of General Pillow Murdered—They are Set Upon by Masked Men and Riddled by Bullets.

The Nashville *American*, of Jan. 15, has the following:—

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle another one of those chilling horrors and deeds of blood resulting in the taking of human life, and the bereaving of friends and home, which have been but too common in some portions of our State and upon our border for two or three years past. In this instance it was a double tragedy, enacted, it would appear, with atrocious premeditation and deliberate purpose. By the outrage two gentlemen of high standing, of extended and influential connection, of chivalrous and manly courage, have been deprived of life, and their souls, without a moment's premonition, sent to the presence of their God. The scene of the tragedy is near Leighton, between Courtland and Tuscumbia, in North Alabama, and the names of the parties thus suddenly deprived of life were Granville and William Pillow, sons of the late Major G. A. Pillow, of Maury county, and nephews of Major-General Gideon J. Pillow. They had many relatives in this section, and were well known both here and in counties adjoining. The particulars of the affair, so far as we have been able to learn them, are about these:—

Late in the evening of Sunday two men, masked and in disguise, rode up to the house of Granville Pillow, at the locality indicated, and called him to the door. On reaching the door, one of the masqueraders of death drew his pistol and fired, the ball striking his victim in a vital part. The wounded man fell bleeding from the wound. William Pillow, a brother of Granville, rushed to the door on hearing the firing, to the rescue of his brother. No sooner had he made his appearance than the disguised fiend commenced firing at him also. He was soon prostrated by their fatal balls. They then took William a short distance from the house, and in a species of sink left him dying, riddled with balls. Thinking that Granville, the elder brother, might not be quite dead, they then returned to the house, and driving the inmates away, made sure of their bloody work by firing additional balls into the body of their victim. Assuring themselves that he was dead, they left the premises, and up to the date of our latest information no clue as to who the perpetrators were or as to their whereabouts had been discovered.

The two men were closely masked and otherwise disguised. The supposition that the perpetrators may have been negroes is somewhat strengthened from the fact that some negroes, some years since, had quite a serious difficulty with one of the Messrs. Pillow, since which time an old spite has existed, and threats against them have been freely indulged in.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

Failure of the Strike—The Operators Returning to Work.

The New York *Herald* to-day says:—

In spite of the unfavorable weather yesterday there was, as usual, a large attendance at the strikers' meeting, held about 1 o'clock, at No. 270 Grand street, Mr. Hutchison took the chair, and after calling the meeting to order read several encouraging despatches from Louisville, Pittsburg, Chicago, Washington, and Baltimore. It seems in the latter place all the operators returned to work last Saturday, but struck again on Sunday, leaving but two men at the "keys." In Boston twelve of those who returned to the company last week, have again 'come out,' and this time, according to their own statement, "to stay until the whole thing is settled one way or another." The whole South, it seems, still "stick."

There is no use in disguising the fact that in this city the strike is virtually at an end. Since last Friday a large number of the League have either gone back to work or have made application to the company to do so. Most of these men who are now so anxious to get back were, of all the League, the loudest and most venomous in their denunciations of this monopoly up to the very day of their desertion of their brothers. Traitors in their midst is what has killed the League in this city. The proceedings of every secret meeting held by the organization has been reported by some of their own members directly to the Western Union Company.

The future for the operators is indeed dark. If they have been badly treated and misused heretofore, they may be expect to be treated badly in the future, and those men who have so ignominiously deserted their brethren just as victory was about to perch upon their banners deserve all they are likely to get in that line.

Most of those who are still out are resolute, and seem determined to "stick" as long as there is life left. Many of them declare that they will never work another day for the Western Union Company under any circumstances, preferring rather to adopt some other vocation than to again be subjected to the insulting and degrading regulations and exactions of that company.

A CANARD.

The Nineteen Million Dollar Heiress—Pleasant News for Envious People.

Mr. Archibald, British Consul at New York, has published a card in which he says:—

My attention has been called to a paragraph in the Troy *Times* of the 15th instant, entitled "A Nineteen Million Heiress," in which it is stated that Miss Gray, a Fort Edward milliner, had become the fortunate heiress of $19,000,000, of which she had received an installment of $5,000,000 from the British Consul in New York, and that "on Tuesday last she received a despatch from the Consul announcing that the money awaited her order, and on the following day she left Fort Edward for New York, where it was paid over to her."

The statement that Miss Gray received any such despatch from me, and that she subsequently received from me the sum of money in question, is a pure fabrication. I have neither received from Miss Gray nor have I paid to her any money whatever; and I may add that I have no knowledge of any money having been left to her in England. From circumstances which have lately been brought to my notice, I have reason to fear that the publication of this story may be made the means of defrauding unsuspecting persons.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Gilton Troupe at the Chesnut.

Miss Susan Galton and her troupe were warmly greeted by a large audience last evening at the Chesnut, and it was evident that they have lost none of their popularity during their absence. The performance commenced with an amusing trifle entitled *Terrible Hymen*, which was performed in a very creditable manner by Mr. Whiffen and Miss Blanche Galton. Mr. Whiffen is certainly a comedian of more than usual ability, and he knows how to bring to the surface all the fun that there is in such a bit of nonsense as *Terrible Hymen*.

The Prima Donna of a Night, which introduced the fair Susan, is scarcely more pretentious than the piece that preceded it. It is entirely farcical in character, and the principal object of the whole affair appears to be to give the *prima donna* an opportunity to sing some operatic selections. Offenbach's contributions to the musical score are marked by all the animation and vivacity of his style, although the piece cannot be set down as one of his best by any means. It afforded opportunities, however, for some good comic acting, and as the leading parts were very well sustained, it made a very pleasing entertainment. Miss Susan Galton is as charming as ever, and her reception last evening was as cordial as she could wish. She sang and acted with a great deal of grace and spirit, especially in an air from *Linda di Chamounix* which she introduced. This was encored, and then Miss Susan set the hearts of all the young men in the audience to palpitating fiercely by giving "Coming Thro' the Rye" in that bewilderingly fascinating manner for which she is famous. Mr. Kelleher has improved decidedly, both as a singer and an actor, since he was in this city last, and he is now a very efficient member of the troupe. Mr. Whiffen gave a good piece of comic acting in the part of "Monsieur Chouteau," and Mrs. Galton was an amusing representative of "Madame Balandard." The other parts were creditably sustained, and the performance passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The last performance of the season will be given this evening, when Miss Kellogg will appear in the first act of *Traviata*, the third act of *Faust*, and the third act of *Sonnambula*.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will appear this evening in *The Prima Donna of a Night* and *Terrible Hymen*.

AT THE WALNUT *Not Guilty*, with its great battle scene, will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, *Sports of the Arena*, *Medea*, or *Ristori Restored*, and other laughable burlesques, will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

COLONEL ROBERT W. RENSHAW, editor of the *Orchestra*, will have a complimentary benefit this evening at Concert Hall.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S GRAND ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will take place on Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music. This will undoubtedly be a grand affair.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 1, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject, "The Household."

—Mr. Donald McDonald, who for thirty years was publisher of the Montreal *Transcript*, died in that city on Wednesday, aged seventy-one years. In him Montreal lost a good and benevolent citizen, who was much esteemed by all who knew him.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.

THE FARHAM FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is manufactured in Philadelphia, and the best way to find out all about it is to call at the salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street, where you can see them in operation, and you can buy them on very easy terms. Every machine is warranted.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so-called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

SILK TWIST AND COTTON AND LINEN THREADS, at wholesale prices, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CLOTHING at gold cost for currency at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
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Not enough room for the Goods.
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Lower than Ever.
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Overcoats at	$7 50	Cost Elsewhere	$10 00
Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Overcoats at	12 50	Cost Elsewhere	18 00
Overcoats at	15 00	Cost Elsewhere	22 00
Overcoats at	20 00	Cost Elsewhere	30 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Business Coats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	12 00
Business Coats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	14 00
Business Coats at	13 00	Cost Elsewhere	17 00
Pants (all wool) at	3 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Pants (all wool) at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Pants (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00
Pants (all wool) at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Pants (all wool) at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Vests (all wool) at	1 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 00
Vests (all wool) at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 00
Vests (all wool) at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	5 00
Vests (all wool) at	4 25	Cost Elsewhere	6 00
Vests (all wool) at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 50
Boys' Overcoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Overcoats at	6 50	Cost Elsewhere	10 00
Boys' Overcoats at	7 50	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Overcoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	15 00
Boys' Overcoats at	13 50	Cost Elsewhere	20 00
Boys' Undercoats at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	8 00
Boys' Undercoats at	6 00	Cost Elsewhere	9 00
Boys' Undercoats at	8 00	Cost Elsewhere	11 00
Boys' Undercoats at	10 00	Cost Elsewhere	13 00
Boys' Jackets at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Jackets at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Jackets at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	2 50	Cost Elsewhere	3 50
Boys' Pants at	3 50	Cost Elsewhere	4 50
Boys' Pants at	4 00	Cost Elsewhere	5 50
Boys' Pants at	5 00	Cost Elsewhere	7 00

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MARRIED.

GILMORE—KULER.—On the 10th instant, by Alderman T. Dallas, Mr. GEORGE GILMORE to Miss SALLIE KULER, all of this city. No cards.

REYNER—PEARL.—On the 15th of January, 1870, by Rev. Washington B Erben, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Mr. HENRY TUDOR REYNER and Miss ELLA PEARL.

DIED.

BECK.—On the 16th instant, in Brooklyn, N. Y., J. WILLIAM BECK, son of the late Jacob and Theresa Beck, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Musical Fund Society, Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, Philadelphia Fan 1, No. 1; and the musical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Hill, No. 301 Pine street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GALTON.—On the 17th instant, GEORGE B. GALTON, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends, and General Harrison Lodge, No. 138, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1013 S. Sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpela Cemetery.

GRIFFIN.—On the 16th instant, SARAH, wife of Morgan Griffin, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1820 Pennsylvania avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

HERRNER.—At Chesnut Hill, on the 16th instant, MARY L., widow of the late Charles Herrner.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Summit street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

JONES.—On Tuesday, January 18, B. MUSE JONES, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1325 Walnut street, on Thursday, January 20, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEWIS.—On Sunday morning, 16th instant, MARY KATHARINE, daughter of the late Laurence Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, 19th instant, at quarter before 4 o'clock, without further notice.

McCHRISTAL.—On the 16th instant, HENRY E. McCHRISTAL, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1241 S. Seventh street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MULL.—In this city, on Monday morning, January 17, 1870, of typhoid fever, STACY H. MULL, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Commercial Lodge, No. 256, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 304 New street, on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SIMKIN.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, ELIZA V., youngest daughter of the late Richard G. Simkin, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1919 Pine street, on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—Jan uary 17, 1870, ELIZABETH S. SMITH, daughter of the late James S. Smith, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday morning at 12 o'clock punctually.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

CRAPE DEPARTMENT.—NOW IN STORE,
EVERY QUALITY OF
ENGLISH TRIMMING CRAPES,
ENGLISH VEIL CRAPES,
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS
OF EVERY QUALITY AND SIZE
MANUFACTURED.
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PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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DEPOT: No. 1826 North NINTH Street,
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COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
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Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
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BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
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Delivered to any part of the city.	

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FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
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KEPNER & STREET
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton 6
WILLIAM HENRY,
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FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
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HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof) well built, for owner's use.
This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.
Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.
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TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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STEAM POWER WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let, northeast corner Twenty-second and Wood.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
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BARTLETT,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.
Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds
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Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds*.

The Road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
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Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.
Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

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No. 25 South THIRD Street.

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Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
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Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us.

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Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitable double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

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W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

COUPONS
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
U. S. 5-20s and 1881s,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.
GOLD BOUGHT.
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JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city.

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PHILADELPHIA

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY.

INSURANCE.

GIRARD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
N. E. Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1870.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1870

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus, above Capital	230,000 00
Surplus and Capital	$530,000 00
INCOME FOR 1869.	
From Fire Premiums (cash)	$174,927 25
Premiums, not remitted Dec. 31	5,000 00
Interest and Rents	27,015 72
Total	$206,353 07
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid	$61,133 29
Commissions	20,414 76
General Expenses	13,201 19
Return Premiums	9,553 97
Reinsurance	1,031 17
Internal Revenue and Taxes	11,417 51
Repairs to Real Estate, Salaries, etc.	13,217 35
	$137,257 75
Dividends paid, $30,000.	

SECURITIES AND ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1869.

Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia, free of all incumbrance	$150,818 00
Real Estate in Harrisburg, free of incumbrance	5,000 00
United States Bonds	94,935 00
City of Philadelphia, Schuylkill Navigation Company, Catawissa and Amboy and Pacific Railroad Company, and Lehigh Navigation Company Loans	34,820 00
Loans of other Corporate Institutions for Money actually loaned	5,100 00
Bonds and Mortgage amply secured for Money actually loaned	123,550 00
Loans on Collateral Security	14,033 35
Cash in Philadelphia National Bank	13,949 40
Cash in hand	2,451 36
Accrued Rents and Interest, and other Assets at Cash Value	11,261 00
In hands of Agents and other debts	12,081 00
	$471,181 01
Cash in Philadelphia National Bank at this date, January 15, 1870	59,324 25

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHAMBERS McKIBBEN,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,
STANLEY WOODWARD.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$218,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,265,270 00
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,790 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097 25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,742 20
Cash in Bank	$168,218 38
Cash in Drawer	972 76
	169,191 14
	$1,853,100 94

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
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William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,
Southeast Corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
For the year ending December 31, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received during the year	$1,040,147 98
Interest from investments and rents	147,038 46
	$1,187,186 44

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life losses paid	$333,092 77
Travelling Agents and Commissions	146,847 93
Salaries and Medical Examinations	30,466 24
U. S. and State Taxes and Licenses	13,209 25
Printing, Advertising, Stamps, etc.	54,678 4
	$569,334 26
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	170,059 25
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1870.	
U. S. 5-20 Loan, City of Philadelphia Loan, Bank and Railroad Stocks	$733,491 00
Mortgages upon real estate	675,536 00
Real estate and ground rents	116,449 90
Loans on collaterals amply secured	136,403 76
Premium notes secured by policies	279,006 83
Premiums in hands of agents, secured by bonds	160,477 71
Cash on hand and in banks	56,479 84
Accrued interest to January 1	37,561 75
	$2,195,536 79

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MENKEN.

Some Account of Her Life and Motives—Her Religious Views, and Why She Became an Actress.

R. H. Newell, in the February number of *Packard's Monthly*, contributes reminiscences of Adah Isaacs Menken, from which we extract the following:—

The whole family of Adah Isaacs Menken died of consumption—father, mother, brother, sister—and she herself was subject to frequent and terrible hemorrhage of the lungs. One week of rest from the stimulating excitement and exercise of her professional business was always enough to throw her into the lowest reactionary debility, accompanied by cough, hemorrhage, and a kind of asthmatic disease of the heart. Worse than this, however—and the more terrible because hereditary—was the ever lowering peril of insanity. This, like the gentler doom, seemed to hold awful revel in her early home. Her father and mother were both insane at times; one of her step-fathers attempted to commit suicide while thus afflicted; and she, herself, while suffering under the premonitory symptoms, spent nearly a year at an asylum in Ohio. All through her life the slightest febrile tendency would precipitate the darkest melancholia, and distract her fancy with throngs of ghastly apparitions. If this took place while a storm was raging, physical force only could restrain her from rushing forth, like Poe, into the driving tempest, and there holding incoherent converse with her dead. On the sands at Long Branch, on the deck of a California steamer, midnight and storm more than once found her crouching and raving in spasmodic dementia!

* * * * *

HER RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Writing from Milwaukee, in the summer of 1861, she said:—

"My religion is the Great and Almighty God, creator of all in heaven and earth. What do you believe in more or less than that? The forms and dogmas of no church cling to me; but an inborn reverence and eternal belief in and love of God lift my praying heart in the purity of steadfast faith. I can accept any church creed, too, that will not reserve from me the right to open my heart to God as the Father and Maker."

It will be noticed that the writer seldom mentions her profession but to deplore it; and her several determined efforts to gain a livelihood by other vocations should be accepted in her defense. After her failure to gain appreciation as a reader in New York, and equally futile endeavors to support herself wholly by teaching and writing, the additional necessity of such vindication, through the law, as should prove by a divorce that she had been justified in wearing the name of one who had publicly repudiated that right, compelled her to seek the playhouse again for means to that end. The usual routine even there did not avail, and she was driven to such coarse, masculine assumptions as "Mazeppa" and the "French Spy" for the measure of public patronage commensurate with her direst needs. That in her better nature there was ever a bitter protest against the unwomanly work; that she always regarded it as the bar and bane of every aspiration towards honorable rehabilitation, is proved by these extracts from the letters of four successive years:—

(1861.)—"I tried to get the situation of primary teacher in the school at W——, last week, but failed; not from lack of capability, but merely because I am an actress! This hateful name bars me from every congenial and honorable position in life; it bars me from rest and God; it stands as one of the barriers between you and me; and yet somebody says to me, 'How strange that you do not love the stage!'"

(1862.)—"You smile at my idea of entering a convent, but do not write that it is utterly impossible, or against your judgment. I feel that I am very ignorant, and, with all my despondency, I am thirsty for knowledge, and ambitious to forget the cramped life I now lead. I wish to purify it for something better. Is there no way? Of course, I can work a great deal—do any kind of work but serving—and could earn my bread—a crust would suffice—and study to redeem and sanctify myself. I wish to be something more and something better than I am now. I have no opportunity to do more than I have done, situated as I now am, wandering about the country, unsettled and dissatisfied. I want to begin life again, as it were; or, rather, by study and religion, build up the old life worthily to God. I cannot do it on the stage; the world will never permit me. And, then, the surroundings of such a life will drive me mad—they are such complete antagonisms to my better self. I want to get out into a purer atmosphere. I must."

Of "Mazeppa"—the notorious impersonation which was once her public glory and her private shame:—

(1863.)—"Was it a matter of choice with me to play the character? Was it not through the noblest impulse of a woman that I did it? Was I not working for my duty, my right, and my honor? Let the motive justify the act. The stage, at the very best, is painful to me—more so than words can express; but I know that it is my doom, even until I die; so I'll try to be patient. Had the manuscript of your 'Modern Stage' been submitted to me before publication, I could not have drawn a just pen across one sentence or word in it. That it smites harshly across a hidden chord in my own feelings, does not mar the certainty of its truth and the justice of its candor."

(1864.)—"I dreamed, night before last, of playing 'Mazeppa', and of falling from the horse, feeling acutely the death-wound, and hearing my own voice moan out a low death-cry; then of darkness and undefinable chaos, and of waking in a new world. There my first thought was to look upon my hand for my wedding-ring, to make heaven sure. I seemed to hold it in my hand, broken to pieces! Still again, last night I dreamed the very same. What, oh, what must I think of it? Should it be so willed that I am not spared to the fulfilment of hope, you must detest this abhorrent profession with tenfold the disapprobation you now feel for it. Never write a line favorable to any one or anything connected with its death-dealing and damning charnel-house. Leave its criticism to other pens; defile not yours; for you will know the cause of my death—you will know why we were separated."

HOW SHE BECAME AN ACTRESS.

"I remember my wild, unrestrained childhood; no guiding hand, no reproof, no advice; nothing but praise and worship. Although a child, I was mistress of the household. A thoughtless father—God rest his soul!—who gave me strange books to read, made me the companion of his restless pursuits. Can it be wondered that my nature assumed a marked individuality and self-reliance, and lost the gentler graces which gain a pure love for my sex? And in those days habits of extravagance were contracted. Both my dear parents were thriftless and thoughtless of the morrow. My good, tender mother would buy a toy for her darling, and wonder how it was that we had no supper. My father was reputed wealthy. When he died we were very poor. Then I, a little child, became the strong prop of the family. I could think; I had read; I knew that my dear mother never reflected, and had never worked. I did both. My brother, ten years old, I took to a newspaper office and obtained for him a position. I found sewing for myself and my mother. I taught my little sister to read and write. Oh, what days those were! I think they hardened and chilled me. You know what a dark side of life the poor have to see. My heart got cramped and smothered. I did not see anything worth loving in the whole world but my mother. She never reproved—in her eyes I was all that was good and lovely. Knowing but little about actual labor and nothing of economy, we became poorer and poorer. I saw my mother cry because we had no bread. About these days I saw, by some chance, a theatrical performance. I asked for an engagement for myself and sister. I had no idea of what we were to do; but I saw children upon the stage, and this gave me courage. The manager offered us seven dollars per week; my mother would not listen to it. But times became harder with us; we should have been turned into the streets. Sister and I went to the theatre, and our salary saved us. Even then I attracted attention and was praised. A dancer taught me his art. I was apt, and soon did well for my family. Although still but a child I obtained the position of second dancer to Madame Monplaisir, and went to Cuba. My brother went to college; my sister learned music. My mother was never so happy as when I was applauded and praised. I loved my books all the time; but I saw only a bad side of life. I grew up absorbed in my professional labors, because I hated poverty. It made my mother cry. I wanted to work for her, and save her from care. I did it bravely. I don't regret what I did; my motives were honorable. After some time my grandfather came from France. I left the stage, and studied. He died, and I became restless and returned to my profession. Went to Mexico and Cuba. When I returned, after two years, to my native city, I caused to be published a little volume of poems, called 'Memories,' signed 'Indigena.' This little event brought a new set of people around our house. I was again praised and petted; wrote for the papers and magazines. I here became acquainted with Mr. ——, who, as my literary instructor, had a bad influence over my scarcely developed nature. He was a spiritualist—cold, cynical, and morose. I was ambitious, and he was a help to me. I had but few social advantages and but little education. I married very unhappily. Domestic troubles and the needs of my family sent me to the stage again. Mr. —— was again my adviser. I studied, and was successful. Through the influence of my friends, more than by actual talent, I became an actress of position. All that I could gain was squandered at the "green table." I lost faith in men, and relied more than ever on my weak self. And so things went on. I believed, and I do yet, that my whole past life was a mistake. But who can say that I, a weak, vain, unguided child, was all in fault?"

Early in the autumn of 1862 this victim of a misdirected childhood was again wedded, and to a gentleman of New York; the event being hastened by her circumstances of suddenly critical ill health, and a lack of any living relative or intimate friend in the world upon whom she might call for help in time of dangerous suffering. It was one of the positive provisions and assured practicabilities of this union that, after fulfilling the two or three professional engagements already binding her by contract, she should retire forever from the stage; but the inscrutable providence of Almighty God overruled a scheme which had seemed, upon its face, to subserve the holiest cause. Months of the tenderest care and most varied devices, her own unaffected longing for the tranquillity of a comfortable home, and the blessings of irreproachable opportunities in life, were ineffectual to avert a new visitation of that terrible hereditary disease which ever awaited the first cessation of an unloved pursuit to strike her down to the very gates of death. No resources that a guardian affection could conceive, or the most liberal effort exhaust, were spared to save her from worse than death—this compulsion to a remaining lifetime of falsehood. All was in vain! An incessant lung fever, banishing sleep and giving no rest from the ghastliest fancies and presentiments; frequent arterial hemorrhages, and days of complete prostration, defied the best physicians of two cities, and caused them to declare unanimously that the life of their patient could be prolonged only by her return to the counter-irritating fever and delirium of the theatre! God disposes. The sick woman returned to the stage—because, as she said, it was her "doom." "We both know, if we choose to acknowledge it," she afterwards wrote to her husband, "that the cruel and relentless fiend, consumption, is still feeding on my frail life. I am battling it off by this toil and excitement. Shall I go far away to living misery, or shall I come to you and die?" A sea voyage being recommended for her further help, she went to California in the summer of 1863, and there entered upon a series of dramatic engagements which, for financial success, were almost unparalleled in the theatrical history of that State. She threw herself into the wildest spirit of the unblest calling with a seemingly reckless wish to dare or die; and, by the very energy of this incipient despair, gained a popular following as unprecedented as it was unexpected. For one hundred performances chiefly of "Mazeppa," she received the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, every cent of which was devoted to her own exclusive use.

From San Francisco the ill-fated one went to London, where, in "Astley's," October, 1863, she gave her first European performance of "Mazeppa." Again, as all the world knows, her popular success was such as to not only yield her the richest golden rewards of her profession, but also to bring about her such aristocratic and literary courtiers as not even certain royal personages disdained to join.

An estimable lady, resident then in England, though a native of the United States, and of honorable note in American literature, was one of the few disinterested friends attracted to the actress by her least theatrical qualities, and gave this judgment of her character in a letter to a friend at home: "I think she is living as purely as is possible to her; but she is, as I judge, joined to her art in a way to wholly unfit her to be a wife. * * * Her sin is vanity, and not what the world supposes it to be. She is not a woman of sensual passion or nature; but she is absorbed in the love of her art, and what it brings her of appreciation and admiration. The loves goodness, but she cannot be good in any common way."

* * * * *

The present writer never saw her upon the stage of any theatre, and, consequently, cannot show, from personal observation, what intellectual characteristics her acting may have displayed to secure for her such brilliant, if but temporary, literary friendships. Possibly they were only part of general public concession to the abstract idea of popular success; and in this case there were ample proofs, by pecuniary result alone, of a success not often attained by a public performer.

In strange, characteristic, ominous contrast with such exultant strains of triumph as the last, are these hopeless, half-insane words, penned by her in April and in May of 1866, during her last visit to New York, and while she was yet in the full flush of that "success" which destroyed her:—

"Since my blessed development as a medium I am almost constantly under some control, and a wild, unsettled spirit (whom you know) has held me back from even the repose of my studio. So saddened, discouraged, and dejected am I that I doubt everything except God. I doubt myself, I doubt my former convictions, and hesitate painfully over any little supposed good I may have known or felt. In truth, I meet with so little of those things called 'justice,' 'truth,' 'honor,' and 'good,' that I cast them out of my world of words as foolish dreams and poetical fancies, not to be thought of in the remotest way while we live in the form. There is something about my unmeaning self which brings out the lie in all I have found in the best book about 'Right and Wrong.' I have to pass my worthless life in learning the old ideal meaning of these two words. They are both very shadowy to me. I have attached myself to the phalanx of the disappointed, the defeated, and the lowly, the sorrowing and the exiled. They receive me, for they know me; I am one of them. They alone understand my dumb, passionate language; they alone answer me tenderly, and believe in me. In their pale ranks only I dare to be myself. I know God and He knows me. I do not fear Him—He is too tender for that. We are only Father and child. He is the friend of all of me. He does not scorn my weakness or condemn me. I never tremble in[His presence."

So ends the story of Adah Isaacs Menken, as told by herself. Here is the root from which sprang the little known good, the widely known errors of all her pitiful life. Here is nature's grim commentary upon the successful art, adopting a crown and "Immensabilis" for its crest and legend. Such a record, given merely from the surface by the public chronicler, might merit only the grave reprobation of the moralist, and, perchance, possess a baleful infatuation for the many youthful and ambitious minds that, in their passionate eagerness for the fame and applause of exceptional careers, fancy for themselves possibilities of the triumphs without the falls of their exemplars. But in this revelation of the breaking heart behind the motley; of the gentler, grander womanhood, tortured unto death beneath the mocking tinsel royalty of the player, what else can there be than a life sermon to those of her sex who would seek honor by unsexing themselves—an appeal for Christian charity to the censor who would, for the sake of earthly justice, dispute heavenly mercy?

"True virtue acts from love, and the great end
At which she nobly aims is to amend;
How, then, do those mistake who arm her laws
With rigor not their own, and hurt the cause
They mean to help; whilst, with a zealot rage,
They make that goddess, whom they'd have engage
Our dearest love, in hideous terror rise!
Such may be honest but they can't be wise."

The friendship here performing its last office for the dead pretends no abstract extenuation of those follies which not even the immunities of womanhood nor the sanctity of the grave should save from the warning uses of admonishing morality; but, that once finished, it would invoke a secondary sentiment, a thought of human pity for a homeless and unguided sister, who, if she erred greatly, also suffered much. Who can tell what consciousness of mortal misjudgment, what justified hope of Divine indulgence, spoke in the two words which she gave for her epitaph?—"Thou knowest!"

"We only know that she has gone
From God's own hand to God's own hand!"

TRAUPMANN.

Trial of the Murderer of the Kinck Family—Closing Scenes—The Death Sentence.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The trial ended to-day. After the Procureur-General had made a powerful speech against the prisoner, Maitre Lachaud spoke in defense of him. Traupmann, he said, never had a youth like that of other men. Gloomy, taciturn, preoccupied with the future, he was heard to say at Rambluy, "If I could only gain five hundred thousand francs!" He thought of nothing but the means of improving his situation and that of his family, and his whole mind was perpetually bent on this object. He chose the most gloomy novels. There was one for which he had a special predilection, and the man who reads but one novel must be a man with one fixed idea. But in the midst of this mental disorder, one spot in his heart remained pure—his love for his mother. You have asked that he should shed tears over this affair. You need but to name his mother! (The accused immediately began to weep and sob, but his tears did not seem to excite the sympathy of the audience. Some ladies were heard to say, "What an actor!" Traupmann hung his head and disappeared in the dock.) Even after having committed the crime in the forest of Herrenlug, he thought on his mother and on his family wanting bread, and before his flight he left 100 francs for his mother. I will not follow M. le Procureur-General into the terrible details of so many crimes; my defense is to show that this man had accomplices. This young man has become a prey to one of those terrible mental disorders which render the individual irresponsible. His crime is written in the "Wandering Jew." Traupmann has been impressed by the episode of the family of Rennepont, and the robbery of two millions from them. Men of science all over the world have had their attention directed to this young man. One of them said yesterday, "Look at his attitude; look at his arms; there is something of the mad bull in him." If, then, there is so much of the wild beast in him, he is to be muzzled, not put to death. (Murmurs.) There are several implicated in this crime, and the accused, for his part, is a great criminal. In a pamphlet, which will be published after this trial, Dr. Amedee Bertrand, the celebrated authority in mental disorders, does not hesitate to say that this man is mad. Our English neighbors have a department in their lunatic asylums set apart for criminal lunatics. There have been three would-be regicides in England, and they were regarded as criminal lunatics. The English nation would have it that men capable of so great a crime ought to be considered mad. If, then, you believe that Traupmann acted alone, you will certainly ask yourselves what was his responsibility. M. Lachaud referred to a petition recently presented to the Senate on the subject of the penalty of death, and contended that it was already condemned by the general anxiety to hide the spectacle of an execution from the public. Traupmann, he continued, had written to him but the day before—"If I am condemned to death I shall appeal, not to gain time, but only to afford to justice the opportunity of discovering my accomplices." In conclusion, he appealed to the jury not to award by their verdict the extreme penalty.

The President began to sum up at 8 P. M. The summing up lasted an hour and three-quarters, during which time Traupmann remained seated in his chair in the same attitude that he had maintained the whole day. At 8'45 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate, and at 9'30 they re-entered the Court, and delivered a verdict of guilty on all the counts. On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner, with a half-bow, replied, "Nothing." After a long deliberation the Court pronounced sentence of death, and the audience applauded and clapped hands. Traupmann, who was as pale as death, smiled, saluted, and disappeared, and thus terminated this extraordinary trial. It was remarked during the course of the proceedings, that the ladies who thronged the Court made no secret of the hatred with which the prisoner inspired them, and frequently manifested their feelings in various feminine ways. It is almost needless to say that the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was crowded this evening with people waiting to hear the finding of the jury, and that the result was hailed in the usual manner.

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2 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $60 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

BIRDS! BIRDS!! BIRDS!

What is nicer for a Christmas present than fine SINGING CANARY and a BEAUTIFUL CAGE? Cheaper than any place in the city.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street,
Odd-Fellows' Hall,
12 18 1m W. A. HENRY.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmd

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 15 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28 §

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Kina, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb 8, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THIS MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17§ No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

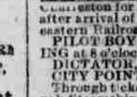
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.



FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—THE WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
1 4 L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 25th of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freights taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $70.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 66 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats as Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work, constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PERSONAL BEAUTY. By D. G. Brinton, M. D., and George H. Napheys, M. D. Published by W. J. Holland, Springfield, Mass. For sale by subscription.

The authors of this work think very rightly that personal beauty is an eminently desirable thing in itself, and that the love for adornment that is inherent in the nature of the sex feminine is worthy of all encouragement within proper limits. They, however, reprobate the barbarous practices that women resort to in the construction of artificial graces at the demands of fashion and a perverted taste, and they design to show in the present work, the advance sheets of which have been laid before us, what the true laws of beauty are, and how it may be cultivated and preserved in accordance with the laws of health. The subject is treated from an esthetic as well as a medical point of view, and the authors admit all that the most ardent admirers of beauty can desire, while pointing out the evils that cannot fail to result from the use of improperly prepared cosmetics, improper clothing, improper food, and improper care of the person. This work certainly supplies a *desideratum*, and as it is very complete in all its departments, it will undoubtedly achieve an immense popularity. Drs. Brinton and Napheys are medical men of good standing, and their recommendations are based upon scientific laws. The work is written in a pleasant vein, as befits the subject, and we regard it as a most timely and useful treatise on matters that are too often left to the tender mercy of quacks and charlatans, or to the ignorance of a misguided vanity.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "A German Course," by George F. Comfort, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Æsthetics in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is a progressive German course for the use of Colleges, High Schools, and Academies, in which the aim of the author has been to incorporate the most advanced views and principles of linguistic instruction as held by the best writers upon philology and the best practical educators in Europe and America. The work is well arranged, and the peculiarities of the German language are explained in such a manner as to relieve the student of many difficulties.

The same house sends us "Medora Leigh," also published by Harper & Brothers. We have already published in our columns the most important portions of this work, and it is therefore only necessary to give it a passing notice at this time.

—D. Ashmead sends us "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," a semi-religious novel of English life, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, and "What is Judaism?" by Rev. Raphael D'C. Lewin, both of which are from the press of D. Appleton & Co.. The last named work is an explanation of the principles of the reform school of Judaism, and it will be interesting to those who wish to understand exactly what the principles of the reformers are and what they expect to accomplish. The essay is written in an earnest but temperate style, and it is well worthy of the consideration of both Jews and Christians.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Eoline; or Magnolia Vale; or the Heiress of Grenoble," the sixth volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's novels.

The same house also send us their new illustrated catalogue, a novel and attractive feature of which are the portraits, with biographical and critical notices, of the principal authors whose works they publish.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received "Jessie Burton; or, Danger in Delay," and "Over the Hedge; or, The Gate Opened," a couple of religious stories for young people.

—W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street, send us "The Romance of a Piano." Published by the American News Company. This lively *brochure* tells all about pianos and musicians, and gives a great deal of information in a style that will be appreciated by all who are interested in such matters.

—"A Cable Interview Between the President and the Queen" is imagined by Hon. E. H. Kellogg, who makes the two exalted personages referred to discuss the Alabama claims. The President certainly urges some cogent reasons why the claims should be settled in the manner that he desires, and the Queen does not make a particularly vigorous defense. The dialogue reveals no new facts or arguments, and that it will have any potent influence in bringing about the result desired on both sides of the Atlantic is open to doubt. Published by the American News Company.

—The February number of *Old and New* has the following table of contents:—

"Old and New," the Editor; "La Creche," from the German; "Six Fingers and Toes," Burt G. Wilder, M. D.; "The French System of Storm Map," J. P. Lesley; "Language a Fine Art," Emma M. Converse; "Two Yards of Earth," Edgar L. Paxton; "Nature and the Great Railroad," W. T. Brigham; "Too Neat by Half," F. W. Holland; "Florida," Charles Beecher; "Gloria in Excelsis," Mrs. M. P. Lowe; "The West as it Is," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; "Claude Blonet's Sufferings," after the French of M. Andre Theuriet; "The Negro and his Bureau," Sidney Andrews; "The Scriptures:—the Nature of their Inspiration, and their Relation to other Sources of Religious Truth," Henry W. Bellows; "Dreaming and Waking," E. Foxton; "Lifting Up," Harriet E. Lunt; Janus on "The Pope and the Council;" "Ten Times One is Ten" (a story in eight chapters), Colonel Frederic Ingham; "What is Religion?" C. Carroll Everett; "The Suez Canal;" "The Examiner;" and "Record of Progress."

—*The Riverside Magazine* for February is illustrated with a number of excellent designs of leading artists, and its stories, sketches, and verses present an attractive variety of reading matter for the young people.

—Turner & Co. send us the February number of *The Lady's Friend*, which has a steel plate frontispiece entitled "The First Ball," a double-page colored fashion plate, and a number of patterns and diagrams illustrative of the latest fashions. The literary contents embrace an interesting series of stories sketches, and dissertation on needle-work and household matters that will be appreciated by the fair sex.

Turner & Co. also send us *Our Boys and Girls* for January 22.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for February maintains its ancient reputation in the number, variety, and excellence of its illustrations and in the high character of its literary contents. There is a steel-plate frontispiece entitled "Feeling the Patient's Pulse," a large colored fashion plate, and an abundance of new patterns for all kinds of needle-work. One of the attractive features of the number is the initial chapters of a new novel, by Marion Harland, entitled "The Vanes."

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

GENERALITIES.

A Panic in the Boston Music Hall.

A panic occurred in Music Hall, last Friday evening, which might have resulted seriously. About 9 o'clock, during the exhibition drill of the Montgomery Guards, a seat in the gallery, upon which several persons were standing, gave way, and during the excitement consequent thereupon the cry of fire was wickedly raised. Consternation was at once spread among the vast audience present, which consisted of some 4000 persons, and a rush was wildly made for the doors. Many persons were knocked down and trodden upon, and several ladies fainted. Fortunately the managers of the Fair and some other persons had the good sense and presence of mind to shout with stentorian voice that the alarm was without any good foundation, and that there was no occasion to apprehend danger. The audience was therefore soon pacified, though not before hundreds rushed out of the building in the wildest dismay.

Death of the Mother of Parepa.

From the Boston Transcript, January 15.

Last evening, as Madame Parepa-Rosa was preparing for the opera, she received intelligence of the death of her mother, in London. The news was wholly unexpected, for although the deceased was an invalid, recent letters have reported her health to be as good as it had been for months. The deceased was a member of the celebrated Seguin family—a sister of Edmund Seguin, the famed baritone, so well remembered by old opera-goers here—and was herself a singer of high repute. She appeared in opera in Italy, and in many other parts of the Continent. Early in life she married Count Parepa, a Wallachian nobleman, and was known best by that name. Two sisters of the deceased have died within a few months, one of them quite recently. Edmund Seguin died in New York, December 11, 1852, and his widow still resides in that city. She sang in opera with her husband, and was Miss Childe before her marriage. Mr. E. Seguin, one of the baritones of the Parepa-Rosa troupe, and Mr. W. Seguin, one of the treasurers of the company, are sons of Edmund Seguin, and cousins of Madame Parepa-Rosa.

Brigham Young on Turkish Baths and Presidential Aspirations.

The Latter Day Prophet has addressed the following words of comfort to the modest friend of the Mormons in New York:—

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 5, 1870—Hon. George Francis Train, New York—Dear Sir:— * * * We read of you and your progress with considerable interest. The fact is, that your visit among the people here was highly appreciated, and there are many evidences of this in the kindly expressions uttered towards you. * * * I regret that our opportunities for conversation were so limited, and will be pleased to meet you at any future period business or pleasure may bring you in our midst. As an item of news, I may inform you that a Turkish bath house is in course of erection in this city, under the superintendence of an active, energetic agent, who has taken pains to acquaint himself thoroughly with the *modus operandi*. * * * Our mutual friends, President George A. Smith and Elder George Q. Cannon, send to you their best respects and join with me in saying, "Success to you in your race for the Presidency." Yours, with respect, BRIGHAM YOUNG.

To this Train responded, plastering Brigham with praises, urging him to resist the United States Government, and promising to "tear down a Puritan church or two in New York by way of diversion" the moment the forces of the Government march on Utah.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Railline. 1 8 1mrp

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 9 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 12:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:09 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 SOUTH WHARVES
AND
No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 25
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELKAN CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 6:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 9:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 235 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:35 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	6:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:20 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVAL OF A GERMAN REFORMED BURYING GROUND.—The old German Reformed burying ground, on Cherry street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, has lately been sold by the congregation owning it, and the bodies will be removed in the course of a week or so to a new lot in Old Oaks Cemetery. This ground is owned by the German Reformed congregation worshiping in Race street below Fourth, and has been in use for nearly a century. It was originally bounded by Arch, Cherry, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, but portions have been sold at different times. The remainder on Cherry street, 100 by 200 feet, has now been disposed of to citizens along the line of Arch and other streets for $18,000. It is proposed to build upon the ground at once.

The original burying ground of this congregation was on the site of what is now Franklin Square. Here more than a thousand graves still remain, the contents of which have never been disturbed, and which have been covered by the walks and grass plots of the square. The congregation were expelled from the ground by the authorities for maintaining it as a nuisance. Many removals of bodies and grave-stones were made to the ground on Cherry street, but the majority were left undisturbed. When the square was laid out a layer of earth four feet in thickness was laid upon the surface to bring it to the level of the surrounding ground. This hides the graves. The first five pastors of the German Reformed Church, Weinberg, Schlatter, Weiner, Winkhouse, and Wenzel still repose here. There are also vaults containing some fifteen or twenty bodies, over which our citizens pass daily without so much as knowing of their existence. Here also were the graves of many famous men in their day, who were among the first German families of the land fifty or one hundred years ago. What was then the scene of death is now transformed into one of life and activity. Little children play unconsciously over the graves of their ancestors, buried long years ago. Researches at some far distant day, when everybody has forgotten these facts, as nearly every one has now, will discover these remains, and then there will be a great inquiry as to how they came there, and to whom they may have belonged.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh announces the second series of the "Star" course to commence on January 21, when Wendell Phillips will lecture upon "The Questions of To-morrow." The success of this enterprise has far exceeded the expectations of the projector, and in the prospectus to his second series Mr. Pugh thus tenders his acknowledgments:—

"In publishing the particulars of the second series, Mr. Pugh desires to return his earnest thanks to his patrons. He had expected a generous support, but did not—nor did the several speakers themselves—expect so unqualified a response. The lecture nights in effect offered an unprecedented series of ovations. The entire series can be likened only to itself. In the number and eminence of the speakers, in the extent and character of the audiences—composed as they were of the most intellectual and fashionable people o' the city—the "Star" course was infinitely in advance of anything that Philadelphia had ever seen in the lecture line. The responsibility and expense of the venture were very considerable but if promises were kept the end was sure. And promises were kept. The programme was carried out to the letter, and without a single disappointment. For their support the manager returns the public his heartiest acknowledgments."

The lecturers who will follow Mr. Phillips are Petroleum V. Nasby, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., George William Curtis, Professor R. E. Rogers, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, Professor Henry Morton, and Miss Anna E. Dickenson.

Tickets for the series may be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from January 20 to the 23d, after which tickets for any of the single lectures only will be disposed of.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual election for officers of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at 12 o'clock this morning, at the rooms of the society, No. 1330 Chesnut street. The following officers were elected:

President, S. Morris Waln; Vice-Presidents, W. A. Porter, J. B. Lippincott, George W. Childs, Constant Guillou, W. J. Horstmann; Secretary, P. E. Chase; Treasurer, Robert R. Corson; Counsellors, Gustavus Remak, Richard P. White.

Board of Managers, M. Richards Muckle, Alexander Brown, John Bohlen, J. F. Tobias, Alfred M. Elwyn, M. D., Joseph Parrish, J. E. Mitchell, J. B. Parker, Benjamin Marshall, Henry Tilge, Charles Rogers, Atherton Blight.

The society now has 37 life members and 613 annual subscribers. In order that this very useful body may be self-supporting, and that it may work with the same degree of efficiency that it has manifested during the past year, three hundred additional members will be required. If the membership were as large as that of the Massachusetts society, it could employ five additional agents. The benefit to the community from this organization is great, and it is to every man's interest to see that it prospers.

THE MÆNNERCHOR'S "BAL MASQUE."—The grand bal masque of the Mænnerchor Musical Society comes off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, and promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind ever given by this popular society. The preparation of novelties has been on a very extensive scale, and as the society's treasury is in a very good condition, there will be nothing left undone to make this bal masque eclipse all former ones. Among the many amusing features of the introductory ceremonies will be the solution of the great Chinese question which begins to alarm our social economists. The Emperor of China will arrive in person, together with his suite, and will attend to the welfare of all of his children who may be in the dominions of the Prince of the Carnival, and see that their liberties and their cues are neither of them curtailed. In conclusion, we can assure our readers that the management are making the most energetic endeavors to increase the reputation the "old" Mænnerchor already has in the etiquette and social hilarity of their annual festivals.

LECTURES BEFORE THE Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association will close their course of popular lectures by one from Mr. Beecher, on February 1, on the "Household," and another from Mr. Greeley, February 22, on the "Woman Question." The lectures will both be given in the Academy of Music, and doubtless large audiences will attend. Mr. Greeley's subject is one of great interest to the community at the present time. His sentiments are known not to be very favorable to the strong minders, notwithstanding the fact that a breakfast was tendered to him some weeks since by members of the New York Sorosis. Those wishing to hear what he has to say for himself and the weaker vessels can procure tickets on the 25th inst. at Ashmead's.

THE NEW SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—The Commissioners are now about to advertise for proposals for the erection of the new bridge over the Schuylkill at South street, the plans and specifications for the same having at length been adopted. The structure will be 2488 feet long. It will have two permanent spans of 185 feet each, and a pivot draw, supported on cast iron piers, with two openings, each 77 feet wide. The approach will be 55 feet wide, with a carriage way of 36 feet, and a 10 feet wide footway on each side. Between the western abutment and the Junction Railroad, a distance of 514 feet, there will be ten brick arches, each of 45 feet span. The piers in the river to sustain the main bridge superstructure will consist entirely of iron columns 8 feet in diameter, each sunk to the solid rock. The two permanent spans will be entirely of iron, except the oist and planking of the roadway.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—This Order is now in a flourishing condition, particularly in Pennsylvania, where a number of new Wigwams have recently been instituted. The annual session of the Great Council of the Order of the State will commence this evening, at the Wigwam of Pocahontas Tribe, northwest corner Fourth and Walnut streets, and continue several days. On Wednesday evening the visiting brethren will participate in a banquet at Musical Fund Hall. The following are the officers of the Great Council, who are expected to be present, C. S., Charles C. Conley, of No. 51; G. S. S., Adam Shuh, of No. 44; G. I. S., James A. Moss, of No. 70; G. C. of R., A. J. Baker, of No. 7; G. R. W., L. C. Pierce, of No. 3; G. P., Samuel Weaver, of No. 31; G. S., Samuel B. Taylor, of No. 79; G. G. W., F. Snyder, of No. 19; G. G. F., F. J. Donnelly, of No. 18.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HIBLER.—A man named John Welsh, hotel-keeper at Beach and Brown streets, was before United States Commissioner Hibler yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit United States Treasury note of the denomination of $20 on the Tradesmen's Bank, New York. The case was postponed until Wednesday next, on account of the absence of the United States District Attorney. The arrest was made by Deputy United States Marshal Murray.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Temperance Blessing meets to-night.

—The watering-pots of the chief engineer of the aerial water department are not yet empty.

—Some of the black teas sold in this city are nothing other than slow poison.

—Our citizen militia are to-day doing Harrisburg.

—How about the bridge over the Delaware?

—The ice men are weeping.

FIRE.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the one story frame building in the rear of No. 1820 Market street, occupied by T. A. T. Vaughan & Co., clay pipe manufacturers. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the firemen were early on the ground and extinguished the flames. The firm have an insurance of $1600 in European companies, which sum will more than cover the loss.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—The Mayor this morning licensed the following places of amusement:—Arch Street Theatre, Red Men's Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall, and Morton Hall, Forty-first and Haverford road.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

A Movement Toward Reform—The Condition of the City to be Improved.

In response to a call signed by many of our citizens, a large meeting of the citizens of our city was held at the Board of Trade Rooms at noon to-day, for the purpose of organizing an association to carry out the following objects:

To urge the enforcement of existing ordinances and laws in regard to roads and streets.

To press the passage of such new ordinances and laws as may be necessary.

To insist upon the proper cleansing of the streets.

To insist upon the proper paving and maintenance of streets and roads, and especially of the more important thoroughfares for driving.

To urge the early completion of Broad street as a grand highway.

To investigate the right of turnpike and plank road companies to occupy and charge toll upon public streets and roads.

To ascertain whether such companies cannot be compelled by law to keep the roads, on which they charge toll, up to a certain standard of condition, and to obtain legislation upon that subject.

To prosecute such officials or corporations as are derelict in their duties so far as they have control over roads and streets.

To see that the ordinances relating to the occupation of streets by builders and contractors are enforced, and if necessary to obtain the passage of more stringent laws on this subject.

Eli K. Price was called to the chair; Edward Shippen and George Gilpin were called upon to act as Secretaries.

Mr. Price upon taking the chair referred to the deplorable condition of the streets, and stated that although the honor conferred upon him was an entirely unexpected one, yet none the less welcome. He had, after reflection upon the utterly ruinous condition of the streets leading out of the city, and being a daily rider, he had had ample opportunity to to notice where the wrongs existed. He referred to Fairmount Park and the time when it would become the centre of the city. Before that time he wanted to see the streets of the city in the same condition as are now the roadways of the Park.

This association is not to interfere in any manner with the municipal government, but merely to act in an advisory manner. He did not desire this association to be a part of the municipal government. He stated that he had served three years of the prime of his life as a Representative in the State Senate, and while there had been instrumental in preparing and having passed the present city charter. It was modelled after the State government, and therefore he did not want it marred. The association should merely correct errors or existing evils.

Mr. Shippen then read the following articles of the Citizens' Association for the Improvement of Roads and Streets:—

The object of this association shall be to use all lawful ways and means to secure the enforcement of such laws and ordinances as shall have relation to the good order and condition of the streets and roads of Philadelphia, and to procure such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary in that behalf.

The association shall be composed of those persons who shall subscribe to these articles, and who shall pay annually the sum of five dollars.

The association shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday of February, at which meeting the directors shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

At the first meeting twenty-four directors shall be chosen by ballot, eight of whom shall serve for three years, eight for two years, and eight for one year, and at each annual meeting thereafter eight directors shall be chosen to serve for three years or until their successors are elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of the retiring directors. There shall be no voting by proxy. The directors shall annually elect a President and a Treasurer from their own number, and shall appoint a Secretary and such other officers as may be found necessary, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the board, and who shall be paid such compensation as may be determined by the board.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, and to make from time to time such rules and regulations as to them shall seem expedient for giving effect to the purposes of the association, and shall have the power to collect the annual dues of members and to disburse the same for the purposes of the association; but they shall not have power to incur liabilities beyond the amount of money at their disposal at the time.

Fairman Rogers then addressed the meeting, stating that he was one of the originators of the movement. The condition of the streets was well known to all persons, and that they need repairing very much is obvious. That which is everybody's business, however, is nobody's business, and the same state of affairs is allowed to continue. It is the object of the association to correct this, and improve the condition of the city.

It is not proposed to interfere with any city officials, but merely to make suggestions; and it is presumed that the officials will act more effectually when supported by strong public opinion. This movement originated with a small coterie of gentlemen, who held several informal meetings at their respective residences, and the result has been the preparation of the articles just read.

Mr. Drayton followed by saying that the streets are in an abominable condition in regard to grading and paving and filthiness. Should one desire to drive out to Germantown he is compelled to take one of the railroad tracks, which are but little better than the sides of the road.

And then it is impossible to even travel at a six-mile-an-hour pace, unless by chance he falls in behind a railway car and follows it up. The object of this association is to correct this evil and place the roads in proper condition. As the association will have the necessary means within itself, there can certainly be no objection to its carrying out the purposes for which it has been formed.

Mr. Henry Rawle next addressed the meeting. He presented at length the good that may be accomplished by the association. He mentioned the condition of Green street, the direct roadway leading to the Park; with the exception of the portion Nicolsonized, it was shameful. If something is not done soon every carriage will be driven from the streets of the city. He contrasted the condition of our city streets with those of many cities in Europe, and stated that when the streets of a little unfrequented town in Switzerland are placed in comparison with ours, it brings forward the blush of shame to the cheeks of our citizens. He concluded by urging all to aid the association in its efforts to correct the evils now existing.

Edward Shippen was of the opinion that the condition of the streets sadly needed remedying. The bed for the cobble stones is composed of ashes and other inferior materials, which makes such paving a failure; in fact, cobble stones are played out, they are out of date.

The attention of the authorities should be directed to the necessity of good streets and roads. The association does not propose to interfere with or make any opposition to the public authorities, but rather to act in harmony with them. It must be understood, however, that the highways and roadways must and shall be properly constructed, and kept in proper order, no matter what the consequences may be. He did not believe, however, that they would be forced to resort to harsh measures.

Again, the obstructions on the sidewalks, such as gas boxes, water boxes, stumps of trees, etc., ought also to be removed. This association totally eschews politics, and is made up of gentlemen of all parties, combined for the general good and welfare of the community. To carry out these objects properly money will be needed, and it is proposed to make a general canvass of the city to obtain members, and he hoped to see them counted by thousands.

The meeting was then addressed by John T. Thomas, Colonel William A. Lewis, G. Morgan Eldridge, and others.

The articles of the association were then adopted, after which the following officers were chosen:—

Directors—George C. Carson, E. Spencer Miller, Edward Shippen, J. H. B. McClellan, M. D., George F. Tyler, John Neill, M. D., Edward M. Hopkins, and George W. Biddle, for one year.

M. E. Rogers, George Cadwalader, George K. Ziegler, William Stevenson, Amos R. Little, William H Rawle, Theodore Saligmac, and E. P. Kershow, for two years.

C. L. Borie, Joseph F. Tobias, Fairman Rogers, Andrew Nebinger, M. D., Samuel B. Thomas, James G. Fell, and Clarence H. Clark, for three years.

The President announced that this should be considered the first annual meeting, and that the next annual meeting would be held in February, 1871.

After which the meeting adjourned.

A large number of the gentlemen present then stepped forward and signed the roll.

PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EDWIN M. STANTON FUND.—From Mr. James L. Claghorn, the treasurer of the committee having charge of the Edwin M. Stanton fund, we have received the information that the sum of thirty-eight thousand dollars have already been received by subscription for the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton, and that assurances have been given which will swell the amount to fifty thousand. This, with the amounts from other cities, it is hoped, will reach the figure originally intended by those having the movement in charge.

ROBBING CARS.—Robert Armstrong was arrested yesterday for breaking into a freight car on the Baltimore Railroad, and stealing whisky therefrom. He will have a hearing before Alderman Smith this afternoon.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Lewis Kine was arrested in Frankford yesterday for selling liquors to minors. He had a hearing before Alderman Steanne and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

KILLED IN A TUNNEL.—An unknown man was run over and killed last night in a tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the depot, West Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Furious Attack of Mr. Dawes on the President and the Administration—The Proceedings in Congress To-day—Internal Revenue Appointments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressman Dawes and the Administration.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, is making a fearful attack on the administration, charging extravagance beyond anything ever known, and claiming that Congress alone can save the Republican party from utter disgrace. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will reply.

Executive Appointments.

William D. Thomas has been appointed an Inspector in the Philadelphia Custom House.

A large number of assistant assessors in the internal revenue service in the South and West, to help make up the income tax assessments, were appointed to-day.

Secretary Boutwell's Financial Projects.

Secretary Boutwell was to-day again before the Finance Committee of the Senate to explain his financial projects.

Political Disabilities.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Committee on Reconstruction to-day discussed the question of a general removal of political disabilities, and, from what took place, it is supposed a bill for that purpose will be brought before the committee at its next meeting.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A large number of petitions were presented for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Carpenter presented one of these petitions, but said that for every such petition he received twenty applications for documents to be mailed under his frank.

Mr. Drake presented the petition of the letter carriers of St. Louis for increased compensation.

Mr. Casserly presented the resolutions of the Legislature of California for the withdrawal from private entry of the public lands in California.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the petition of W. Cornell Jewett, praying that any conditions to be imposed by Congress for laying ocean cables shall apply equally to all existing cables, and suggesting an amendment to the telegraph bill reported yesterday, without which an unjust advantage would be given to the present English cable.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution empowering the Chair to appoint a member of the Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The resolution being agreed to, the Chair appointed Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin called up the resolution to secure the distilled spirits in California, directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to hold said spirits subject to a judicial determination of the suit.

Mr. Sherman said in an ordinary case of seizure like this the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered by law to decide upon the rights of claimants to the property, and an introduction of the matter into the Senate was an interference with the case.

Further debate was cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, when the Virginia bill was taken up.

Mr. Thayer resumed the floor in opposition to the unconditional admission of Virginia. He quoted from the Reconstruction acts to prove that Congress had not in a single line of the acts committed itself to the admission of Virginia in any contingency. The allegation that faith has been pledged was only true so far as the power of the Government had been pledged to ensure the protection and security of the suffering loyal people of that State. He claimed that reconstruction legislation had not the approval of the people of the country, especially that provision which declared that the people should receive equal protection of the laws. In the case of Virginia, the imposition of the iron-clad oath was an unavoidable necessity, as the only means of determining the legality of the organization of her Legislature under the fourteenth amendment.

The Senate should bear in mind, in treating with former Rebels, that the Rebellion had not been crushed—that it had been merely transferred from the field to the forum; and, for one, he did not intend that the enemies of the Government should be more successful in the future than in the past. The triumph of the leaders of the Rebellion would be as effectually attained by legislation like that now proposed as it would have been by the destruction of the armies of the United States in the late war. He proposed to fight the battle which commenced in 1861 to the end.

He would vote against the admission of Virginia, because guarantees for present and future security had not been given. In thus following the dictates of his duty, he was not actuated by any feeling of vindictiveness towards the people of the South, and referred to his vote in favor of the confirmation of General Longstreet as an evidence of his willingness to meet the Rebels in a spirit of forgiveness and liberality, but until the South appreciated the liberal and generous support of the Government, and the beneficent intentions of Congress, he could not consent by his vote to jeopardize the interest and safety of the nation by any temporary policy, or one which the experiences of the past did not justify.

Mr. Nye repeated his belief that the good faith of Congress required the unconditional admission of Virginia.

Mr. Drake asserted his distrust of the Virginia Legislature, and insisted upon the imposition of fundamental conditions as a means of enabling Congress more readily to deal with Virginia if she should prove treacherous to the confidence which might be reposed in her admission.

House.

The consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island was resumed.

Mr. Dawes made an argument against the passage of the bill. He showed that under it, if it could have been forced through under the previous question, the Secretary of the Navy could sell three millions' worth of property at private sale in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to whom he pleased and on what terms he pleased, the only obligation on him being that he should obtain the approval of the President, who, from the nature of his duties, could pay no personal regard or attention to the proceedings. The Secretary of the Navy could sell the property to any personal or political friend on any terms he chose, and could apply the proceeds to such purposes as he pleased on League Island. He did not see why, in regard to League Island, the representatives of the people should be relieved of the duty of appropriating that money from time to time.

He knew full well that the navy yard had to be removed from Philadelphia, and he assumed that ultimately it would go to League Island. That was a fixed fact, but other things were fixed facts also, and one of them was that the passage of the bill involved an annual expenditure, independent of the $3,000,000, of more than a million dollars.

The engineer's report made to the Secretary of the Navy three years ago showed that in order to make League Island high enough at high-water mark to be beyond the encroachments of the tide, the whole area of four hundred acres would have to be raised between nine and ten feet. This would require four and a half million cubic yards of earth; and no one would pretend that would cost less than fifty cents a yard, making an aggregate of two and a quarter million dollars. Not a shop could be transferred to League Island until the surface was raised, unless they wanted the navy yard carried to sea.

He knew that an estimate of $300,000 had been prepared at the Navy Department for League Island, to follow this bill. He asked the House to consider whether there was an absolute necessity for undertaking this work at this time. Was the Treasury in such abundant funds as to undertake it? It became the representatives of the people to answer that question. This was a time of peace; there was no pressing necessity for the enlargement of navy yards. The British navy depended on private shipyards, and 90 per cent. of all the work done for the British navy was done in private shipyards.

Admiral Porter recently stated before one of the House Committees—the Committee on Navigation Interests—that the Government had spent four hundred and eighty-five millions for a navy during the war, and that there was nothing to show now for that expenditure—that we had really no navy—and suggested the building of a merchant marine of iron-screw steamers as a substitute.

—Country papers are asking their readers to repeat the following rapidly:—"And she stood in the arbor welcoming him in."

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration—Fuller Particulars—The Trouble Between the Firemen and the Colored People.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The League Island Bill—Congressman Dawes' Speech—Probable Defeat of the Measure.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Further Particulars of the Inauguration of Governor Geary.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—It is alleged that the firemen who left the line of the inaugural procession this morning did so, not so much because the colored regiment from Philadelphia was allotted a place in the line, as because it was given a place in the first division, while the firemen were thrown back towards the tail end. There was no dissatisfaction manifested on the part of any other organizations, the military especially being apparently well satisfied to have the colored troops in the line. The feeling against the colored troops, however, is intense, and it is feared that a difficulty will take place before their departure.

The Inaugural Ceremonies

took place on a platform erected in front of the south portico of the State Capitol. The platform was decked with battle-flags and was crowded with members of the Legislature, heads of departments, and ladies.

At 12 o'clock, noon, both houses of the Legislature had met in the House of Representatives and immediately afterward marched to the platform in front of the Capitol.

The proceedings were opened by the delivery of the following impressive

Prayer by Bishop Simpson,

of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—

O Lord of Hosts! Thou art King, immortal, eternal, and invisible. Thou art God over all, and blessed forevermore. Thou universe owns Thy sway. Thy breath gives existence and duration to nations. Thy open hand satisfies the desire of every living thing. All power comes from Thee; all authorities exist by Thy ordination. We praise Thee that Thou hast had thoughts of pity and of condescension towards our race and those who are sinful and polluted. We praise Thee that Thy thoughts of mercy have been higher than the heavens, and Thy compassion boundless as Thy own infinity. Thou has sent Thy Son into the world to save sinners, and in His name we come unto Thee; and we praise Thee for Thy Word, for the revelation of Thy truth, for the gift of Thy Holy Spirit, and for all blessings Thou hast conferred upon us. We pray for the forgiveness of our sins, the renewal of Thy holy grace. We praise Thee because Thou hast given us a goodly heritage. Thou wast with our fathers in their days of trouble, and has made deep and broad the foundations of our national existence. We praise Thee that Thou wast with us in the recent days of darkness and trial, and hast brought us safely out of our conflicts. We thank Thee for the return of peace and unity to our nation, and pray that Thy blessing may continue with us and rest upon the people of our nation, and may they ever continue in union. Bless Thy servant the President of the United States, both houses of Congress, all officers of the army and navy, all powers executive, legislative, or judicial, and may our nation continue to be one whose God is the Lord. And we praise Thee, Almighty Father, for Thy goodness to us as a Commonwealth. We thank Thee that Thou hast crowned our State with plenty and covered our valleys with verdure, and put into the bosom of our mountains the richest treasure. We praise Thee for all mercies, civil and social, conferred upon us. And now we come before Thee with grateful hearts this day, praising Thy great name, for the blessings which surround us. May Thy special benediction be upon this multitude now gathered before Thee. Bless Thy servant the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, who is about to be inaugurated for the duties of his second term. We thank Thee that Thou hast preserved him in the perils of battle, and watched over him in the hours of peace. We pray that Thou will guard his life and health. May Thy blessing be upon the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are now in session, and may all their enactments be in Thy wisdom and fear, and all things be done to promote the interests of this great State, and may all the officers who occupy subordinate positions be also in Thy fear; and may the people, with habits of frugality and industry, be a great people, whose God is the Lord. Hear us, while we unite in praying as Thou hast taught us.

The invocation was concluded by the repetition of the Lord's prayer.

The Preliminaries to the Address.

At the conclusion of Bishop Simpson's prayer, Chief Clerk Hammerely, of the Senate, read the certificate of election, and the oath of office was then administered by the Hon. Charles S. Stinson, Speaker of the Senate, immediately after which the Governor proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, the reading of which occupied about twenty minutes. At its conclusion a salute was fired from Capitol Hill.

The Governor Congratulated.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies about thirty members of the Scott Legion addressed the Governor through Colonel Reynolds, in a speech of congratulation, to which the Governor replied briefly but feelingly. All through, owing to the dense confusion, his remarks were inaudible except to those in his immediate vicinity.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—The Senate and House proceedings this morning were devoid of interest, except so far as an attempt was made to increase the salary of the Governor during his next term. The Senate had already passed a bill increasing his salary for the next term to $7000 per annum. An effort was made to get the House to take up the bill this morning, so that Governor-elect should sign it before he was inaugurated. The House by a vote of 44 yeas to 47 nays refused to consider the bill. The only Philadelphians who voted against consideration were Elliott, Rep., and Daly and Forsyth, Dem.

FROM CUBA.

Another Battle—Severe Losses by the Insurgents.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Telegrams from the Cinco Villas district announce that in a recent engagement 848 insurgents were killed.

Wreck of an English Brig.

The English brig Chebuck, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, with a cargo of cigars, has been totally lost off Cape Antonio. All hands saved.

The Recent Reform Petition.

The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial yesterday, protested against the petition recently forwarded to Spain in favor of certain reforms, claiming that such reforms would be a movement backwards, adverse to liberal institutions, and probably productive of discord among Spaniards.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The steamer Cleopatra sailed for New York yesterday, and the France for St. Nazaire.

The markets are dull.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Cotton—Middling uplands dull and nominal at 25c.; Gulf wanted at 25½c. Flour very dull, and prices favor buyers; Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 50; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@6 75. Wheat steady for prime; Maryland, $1 40@1 45; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $1 20@1 22. Corn active; white, $1@1 01; yellow, 90@91c. Oats, 54@56c. Rye, $1@1 03. Provisions strong. Mess Pork, $27 50@30 50. Bacon, rib sides, 16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½@14c.; hams, 20c. Lard, 17½@18c. Whisky quiet at 99c.; none offering.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The League Island Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The League Island bill was brought up in the House again to-day. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, opposed the transfer of the Navy Yard from its present site on the ground that it would take millions out of the Treasury, and because it allows the Secretary of the Navy to control the proceeds of the sale of the ground where the Navy Yard now stands. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dawes arraigned the administration generally on the score of prodigacy. For the first year of Grant's administration there were forty-nine millions more expended than there were for the last year of Johnson's administration. He criticised severely the recommendation of the Postmaster-General for abolishing the franking privilege, and showed that if every member and Senator sent eight hundred letters each day, at the usual rate of postage, the franking privilege would not cost the Government two hundred thousand dollars a year.

The five millions spoken of by the Postmaster-General was a figure of speech, and, unlike other figures, could be made to do something else besides tell the truth. He said the administration talks of reducing the debt; it must first reduce the expenditures and estimates which had been sent to the Committee on Appropriations. He gave notice that he would move to lay the League Island bill on the table. His speech created a sensation among Democrats as well as Republicans, and his allusions to the other end of the avenue, and the extravagance practised there, drew forth repeated rounds of laughter from Democrats. Judge Kelley is now replying to Mr. Dawes, but the indications are that the bill will be defeated.

Fisk, Gould & Co. Do Not Come to Time.

Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway reports that he has heard nothing from his deputy who went to New York to look after Fisk, Gould, and Corbin. These gentlemen did not put in an appearance to-day before the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Committee Meetings.

The Reconstruction Committee discussed the propriety of reporting a general bill to relieve political disabilities, but no action was taken. The Committee on Naval Affairs had up the Stevens bill to regulate the rank, line, and staff to-day, but, owing to the fact that the report of the board convened at the Navy Department on this subject was not received from the Secretary, nothing was done.

Universal Suffrage Convention.

The second annual convention of the Universal Suffrage Association met in this city this morning at Lincoln Hall, and was called to order by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, President of the association. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. Samuel J. May, of New Jersey, after which Mrs. Stanton addressed the audience, stating the object of the convention, which she said had assembled to discuss the question of giving to women the right of franchise.

The Gold Speculation Inquiry.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had before them to-day Mr. Stout, late cashier of the Tenth National Bank of New York, and Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Heath & Co., who were brokers for Jay Gould & Co., and whose testimony was heard relative to the late gold panic.

FROM EUROPE.

Republican Demonstrations in Paris.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 18—P. M.—A great demonstration was made last night on the Boulevard Montmartre, by the friends of Rochefort, but the crowd was dispersed by the military without a conflict, and the Boulevard was occupied by the troops until after 3 o'clock this morning. The police were also very active all night.

Considerable disorder prevailed, and many arrests were made, but at this hour the city is quiet.

Death of M. Raspail.

Mr. Raspail, one of the deputies in the Corps Legislatif, died this morning.

The Execution of Traupmann Postponed.

The execution of Traupmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, which was originally fixed for to-day, has been postponed till Tuesday next on account of the popular agitation.

The London "News" on the Winnipeg War.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *News* to-day has an editorial on the Winnipeg rebellion. The writer does not attach much importance to the movement, but intimates that the Red river people cannot hope for recognition as a crown colony so long as the rebellion continues.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—United States five-twenties opened flat at 91¾.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 73f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 18—2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling uplands, 11¼@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales are now estimated at 14,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are more favorable and cause activity.

HAVRE, Jan. 18.—Cotton opens with a declining tendency but quiet; afloat, 181f.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Petroleum closed firm.

Ship News.

BREST, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamer St. Laurent, from Havre. Also, steamer Celia, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship Prussian.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gale on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—The gale last night blew the water down the lake, causing a sudden rise and considerable damage. The Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Road is torn up for the third time this season. The water of the lake flowed over the embankment into the canal, and the ice, drift wood, etc., left by the subsiding water is piled up to a great height on the railroad track, so that the passengers and freight have to be transferred at Black Rock.

Fire in Schoharie, N. Y.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The court house, the jail, Parnut's Hotel, Gates' dwelling, Boyce's hat store, Schoharie Union and several other buildings in the village of Schoharie, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is unknown, but is mostly insured.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western without decided change in price, with a moderate demand; Southern dull. Wheat without decided change. Corn dull and heavy; new mixed Western, 80@91c.; new yellow Southern, 98c.@$1. Oats dull; State, 61@62c.; Western, 57@58c. Beef steady; new and plain mess, $10@15, new extra mess, $14@17 50. Pork dull; new mess, $28 25@28 75; prime mess, $24@24 25. Lard dull; steam-rendered in tierces, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 13 PETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12*

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the State Military Association.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The State Military Association met at the City Hall at noon. There was a full attendance. Major-General Theodore B. Gates opened the proceedings with an address. He made extended remarks on the bill of the Adjutant-General amending the militia law, which, he said, for the past fifteen years had been tampered with too much, and proposed changing the representation in the association to one delegate from a battalion.

Colonel Heath offered a resolution referring the subject of gemidon's and medals to a committee, with power. Colonel Faulkner, of the Governor's staff and Col. Storehouse, Assistant Adjutant-General, were chosen honorary members. The Commander-in-Chief and staff, who were invited, attended during the delivery of the annual address. Also the Senate and Assembly Committee appointed to nominate officers under the proposed bill. The Adjutant-Gen. discussed the matter and a committee was appointed to consider amendments to the military code. A recess was then taken.

A MURDERESS ON TRIAL.

A Family Fight after the Burial of their Father—Gin and Butchery—Novel Scene.

The Court of General Sessions, New York, presented yesterday a novel spectacle—it was a trial for murder of a woman in the first degree. Shortly after the opening of the Court, Mr. Sparks called in a loud voice for the prisoner Ellen Rebecca Ust.